




# **AR/SX 210**

## **Owner's/Operator's Manual**



 **Read this manual carefully  
before operating this boat.**



## **WARNING**

**The engine exhaust from this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.**

YAMAHA

LIT-CALIF-65-01

Read this manual carefully before operating this boat.  
This manual should stay with the boat if sold.

# TO THE OWNER

Thank you for choosing a Yamaha Boat. This Owner's Manual contains information you will need for proper operation, maintenance, and care. A thorough understanding of these simple instructions will help you to obtain maximum enjoyment from your new Yamaha. If you have any questions about the operation or maintenance of your boat, please consult a Yamaha dealer.

Because Yamaha has a policy of continuing product improvement, this product may not be exactly as described in this Owner's Manual. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

This manual should be considered a permanent part of this boat and should remain with it even if the boat is subsequently sold.

## IMPORTANT MANUAL INFORMATION:

In this manual, information of particular importance is distinguished in the following ways:



This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you of potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.

## **!WARNING**

**Failure to follow WARNING instructions could result in severe injury or death.**

## **NOTICE:**

**A NOTICE indicates special precautions that must be taken to avoid damage to the boat or other property.**

**TIP:** A TIP provides key information to make procedures easier or clearer.

**AR210 (LAT1100A-L)  
SX210 (LAT1100B-L)  
OWNER'S/OPERATOR'S MANUAL**

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1st Edition, July 2011**

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**Printed in U.S.A.**

LIT-18626-09-42

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# AR210/SX210

***SAFETY INFORMATION***

**1**

***FEATURES & FUNCTIONS***

**2**

***OPERATION***

**3**

***MAINTENANCE & CARE***

**4**

***TROUBLE RECOVERY***

**5**

***CONSUMER INFORMATION***

**6**



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# Chapter 1

## SAFETY INFORMATION

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <b>IDENTIFICATION NUMBER RECORDS</b> .....          | 1-1  |
| Primary I.D. Number .....                           | 1-1  |
| Hull Identification Number (H.I.N.) .....           | 1-1  |
| Engine Serial Number .....                          | 1-1  |
| Emission Control Information .....                  | 1-2  |
| <b>IMPORTANT LABELS</b> .....                       | 1-3  |
| Location .....                                      | 1-3  |
| Labels .....  | 1-4  |
| <b>SAFETY INFORMATION</b> .....                     | 1-7  |
| Limitations On Who May Operate the Boat .....       | 1-7  |
| Required Equipment .....                            | 1-8  |
| Additional Equipment Recommendations .....          | 1-8  |
| Cruising Limitations .....                          | 1-9  |
| Operational Requirements .....                      | 1-10 |
| Hazard Information .....                            | 1-11 |
| Boat Characteristics .....                          | 1-11 |
| Night Operation .....                               | 1-12 |
| Water-skiing .....                                  | 1-13 |
| <b>RULES OF THE ROAD</b> .....                      | 1-14 |
| Steering and Sailing Rules .....                    | 1-14 |
| Rules When Encountering Vessels .....               | 1-15 |
| Other Special Situations .....                      | 1-16 |
| Reading Buoys and Other Markers .....               | 1-17 |
| <b>TO GET MORE BOATING SAFETY INFORMATION</b> ..... | 1-19 |
| Boating Education and Training .....                | 1-19 |
| <b>ENJOY YOUR BOAT RESPONSIBLY</b> .....            | 1-19 |

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Record your Primary I.D., H.I.N., and engine numbers in the spaces provided to assist you in ordering spare parts from your Yamaha Boat dealer. Also record and keep these I.D. numbers in a separate place in case your boat is stolen.

MODEL  PRI-I.D.

YAMAHA MOTOR CO., LTD.  
ASSEMBLED IN U.S.A. FROM AMERICAN AND JAPANESE  
COMPONENTS.  
ASSEMBLÉ AUX ÉTATS-UNIS DE PIÈCES AMÉRICAINES ET  
JAPONAISES.

\_\_\_\_\_

The Primary I.D. number is stamped on a label ① attached to the inside of the engine compartment.

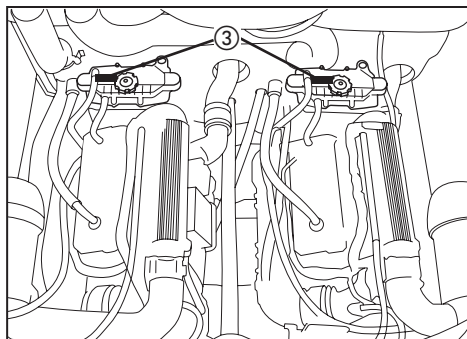
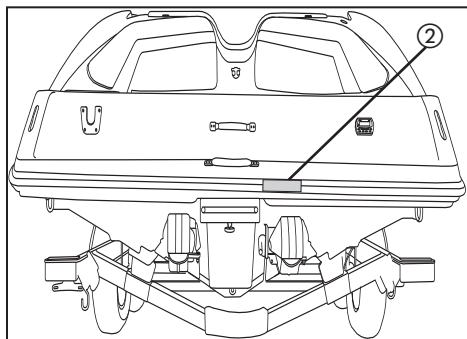
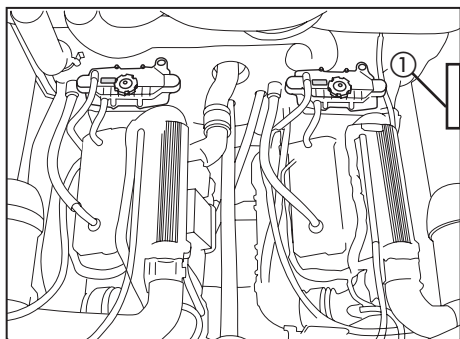
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The H.I.N. ② is stamped into the hull on the edge of the swim platform.

## PORT

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The Engine Serial Numbers are stamped on a label ③ attached to the top of each engine's oil tank.



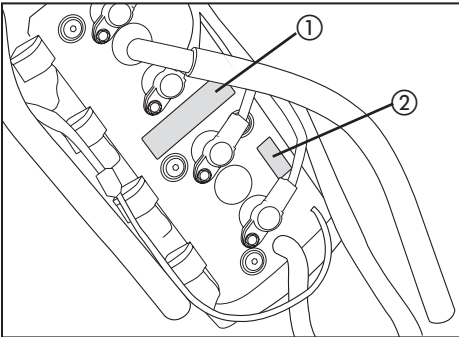
# 1 SAFETY INFORMATION

## EMISSION CONTROL INFORMATION

This engine family conforms to U.S. EPA regulations for marine SI engines.

### APPROVAL LABEL OF EMISSION CONTROL CERTIFICATE

This label is attached to the cylinder head.



- ① Emission control information label

| EMISSION CONTROL INFORMATION  |        | ENGINE FAMILY:      |                      | MFI                  |
|---|--------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| THIS ENGINE CONFORMS TO U.S. EPA EXHAUST REGULATIONS FOR SI MARINE ENGINES. REFER TO THE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS. |        |                     |                      |                      |
| FELS (HC+NO <sub>x</sub> /CO):  | g/kWhr | MANPOWER:           | kW                   | DISPLACEMENT: liters |
| TROLLING SPEED:   | rpm    | SPARK PLUG:         | SPARK PLUG GAP (mm): |                      |
| FUEL: UNLEADED REGULAR GASOLINE   |        | VALVE LASH (MM) IN: | EX:                  |                      |
| YAMAHA MOTOR CO., LTD.  |        |                     |                      |                      |

### MANUFACTURED DATE LABEL

- ② Manufactured date label

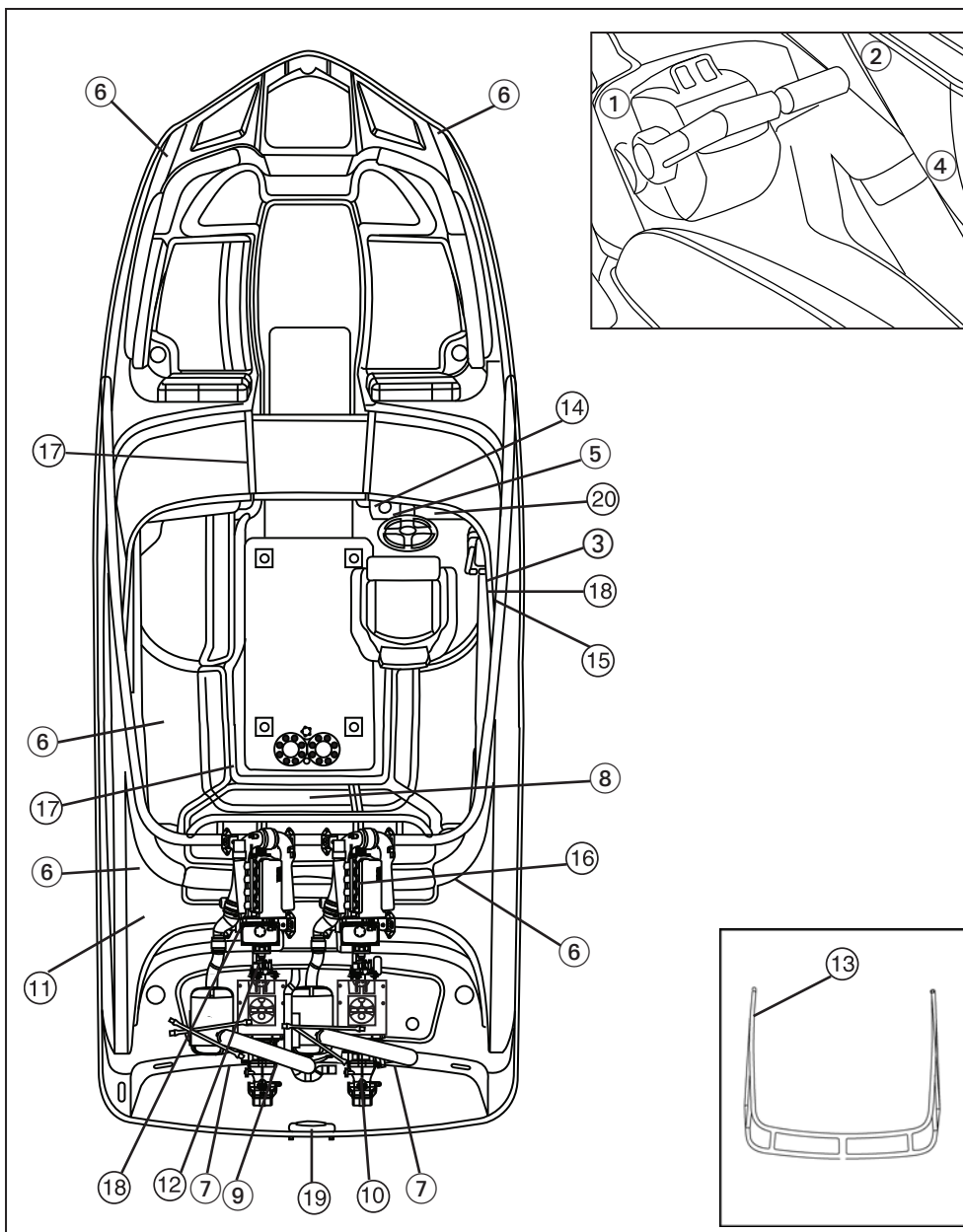
**YAMAHA**

**Manufactured:**

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**IMPORTANT LABELS**

Read the following labels before operating this boat. If you need any additional information, contact a Yamaha dealer.





# 1 SAFETY INFORMATION

If any of these labels is damaged or missing, contact a Yamaha dealer for a replacement.

1

## ⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH:

WEAR A COAST GUARD-APPROVED PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICE (PFD).

KNOW BOATING LAWS. Yamaha recommends a minimum operator age of 16 years old. Know the operator age and training requirements for your state. A boating safety course is recommended and may be required in your state.

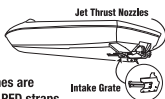


ATTACH ENGINE SHUT-OFF CORD (LANYARD) to your PFD and keep it free of controls so the engines stop if the operator leaves the helm. Failure to attach engine shut-off cord could result in a runaway boat if operator is ejected. After operation, remove engine shut-off cord and keys from boat to avoid unauthorized use by children or others.

BE SURE SHIFT CONTROL IS IN NEUTRAL before starting engines.

OPERATE WITHIN YOUR LIMITS and AVOID AGGRESSIVE MANEUVERS to reduce the risk of loss of control, ejection, and collision. This is a high-performance boat - not a toy. Sharp turns or jumping wakes or waves can increase the risk of back/spinal injury (paralysis), facial injuries, and broken legs, ankles, and other bones. Do not jump wakes or waves.

DO NOT APPLY THROTTLE WHEN ANYONE IS AT REAR OF BOAT - turn engines off while boarding from the rear, using the swim platform, or when swimming behind the boat. Water and/or debris exiting the jet thrust nozzles can cause severe injury, including severe internal injuries if water is forced into body cavities (rectum and vagina).



KEEP AWAY FROM INTAKE GRATES while engines are on. Items such as long hair, loose clothing, or PFD straps can become entangled in moving parts resulting in severe injury or drowning.

NEVER RIDE AFTER CONSUMING DRUGS OR ALCOHOL.

READ AND FOLLOW OWNER'S MANUAL.

YAMAHA

F1C-4190-00

3

## ⚠ WARNING

**Do not use reverse function to slow down or stop boat above trolling speed as it could cause you to lose control, be ejected, or impact boat surfaces.**

**Reverse is for low speed maneuvering only. Shift only while engine is idling or off.**

YAMAHA

F2E-04105-00

4

## ⚠ WARNING



Label Carbon monoxide (CO) can cause brain damage or death. Engine and generator exhaust contains odorless and colorless carbon monoxide gas. Signs of carbon monoxide poisoning include nausea, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and lack of consciousness. Get fresh air if anyone shows signs of carbon monoxide poisoning. See Owner's Manual for information regarding carbon monoxide poisoning.

YAMAHA

F2E-0410P-00

5

## ⚠ WARNING



Gasoline vapors can explode.

Operate blower for at least 4 minutes and check engine compartment bilge for gasoline vapors before starting engines.

Do not start engines if there is a fuel leak or loose electrical connection.

YAMAHA

GP-0416F-10

2

## ⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH FROM COLLISIONS:

SCAN CONSTANTLY for people, objects, and other watercraft. Be alert for conditions that limit your visibility or block your vision of others.

OPERATE DEFENSIVELY at safe speed and keep a safe distance from people, objects, and other watercraft.

- Do not follow directly behind other watercraft.
- Do not go near others to spray or splash them with water.
- Avoid sharp turns or other maneuvers that make it hard for others to avoid you or understand where you are going.
- Avoid areas with submerged objects or shallow water.



TAKE EARLY ACTION to avoid collisions. Remember, boats do not have brakes DO NOT PULL THROTTLE LEVERS BACK TO IDLE WHEN TRYING TO STEER away from objects - you need throttle to steer. Always check throttle, shift, and steering controls for proper operation before starting boat.

Follow navigation rules and state and local laws that apply to your boat. See Owner's Manual for more information.

YAMAHA

F0B-0418C-01

6

## ⚠ WARNING



Falling Hazard.

Falling on the deck or overboard may cause injury or death.

Hold on to the grips, remain seated and place feet on the deck when the boat is in motion.

YAMAHA

GP-0418C-02

7

## ⚠ WARNING




Falling Hazard.

Falling on the deck or overboard may cause injury or death.

Do not sit here when the boat is moving.


F1C-0418C-03

8

|   |   |
|---|---|
|  | <p><b>⚠ WARNING</b></p> <p>Leaking fuel is a fire and explosion hazard. Inspect system at least annually.</p> |
|---|---|

YAMAHA GP1-U419D-10

9

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <p><b>⚠ WARNING</b></p> <p>Carbon monoxide (CO) can cause brain damage or death.</p> <p>Engine and generator exhaust contains odorless and colorless carbon monoxide gas.</p> <p>Carbon monoxide will be around the back of the boat when engines or generators are running.</p> <p>Move to fresh air if you feel nausea, headache, dizziness, or drowsiness.</p> |
|--|---|

YAMAHA F2G-U415R-00

10

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| <p><b>⚠ WARNING</b></p> <p>Severe internal injuries can occur if water is forced into body cavities (rectum and vagina) as a result of being near jet thrust nozzles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not board from rear, use swim platform, or swim behind boat if engines are running.</li> <li>When waterskiing, wear a wet suit bottom or clothing that provides equivalent protection against forceful water entry from being near jet thrust nozzles or falling into the water. Normal swimwear does not protect against forceful water entry into body cavities (see Owner's Manual).</li> </ul> <p>Do not sit on swim platform or padded engine hatch when engines are running.</p> <p>You could fall overboard.</p> |
|---|


YAMAHA F0R-U416G-11

11

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| <p><b>⚠ WARNING</b></p> <p>Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. A fire or explosion can cause severe injury or death. Shut off engine. Refuel in well ventilated area away from flames or sparks. Do not smoke. Avoid spilling gasoline. Wipe up spilled gasoline immediately.</p> <p><b>UNLEADED REGULAR GASOLINE ONLY</b></p> |
|--|

YAMAHA F1C-U416B-00

12

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|---|
| <p><b>NOTICE</b></p> <p>TO AVOID LOSS OF PERFORMANCE OR BOAT DAMAGE CAUSED BY LOST ACCESS PORT CAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be sure retaining cord is securely attached to cap and strap eye.</li> <li>Press Release button firmly, then lift cap by handle. Do not lift cap with cord.</li> <li>Before reinstalling cap in access port, clean off any sand or other foreign matter on cap or port surfaces.</li> <li>Insert cap so that its projection ① faces the bow ②, and lines up with the slot ③ in the access port wall.</li> <li>Press the T-handle down firmly to lock cap in place. If a strong pull will move the handle ④, it is not locked securely - the cap could be forced out by water pressure during operation.</li> <li>If water is pooled on top of cap after boat use, remove cap to let water drain, then reinstall cap as above.</li> </ul>  |
|---|

YAMAHA

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| <p><b>⚠ WARNING</b></p> <p>SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH MAY RESULT IF YOU IGNORE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turn off and remove both ignition keys, remove lanyard, and wait for all movement to stop before removing access port caps.</li> <li>Never override interlocks to run engines with hatch open.</li> </ul>   |
|--|

F2G-U411D-00

# 1 SAFETY INFORMATION

13

**⚠ WARNING / AVERTISSEMENT / 警告**

Do not touch or remove electrical parts when starting or running the engine.

Ne pas toucher ou retirer les pièces électriques lors du démarrage ou de la marche du moteur.

運転中は電装品には触らないで下さい。

**YAMAHA** 6B6-83623-00

14

**⚠ WARNING**

To avoid injury, window must be secured when vessel is in motion.

Ameritex Technologies, Inc.

## OTHER LABELS

15

**MAXIMUM CAPACITIES**

**9 PERSONS OR 1670 LBS.**

**1840 POUNDS, PERSONS, GEAR**

**THIS BOAT COMPLIES WITH U.S. COAST GUARD SAFETY STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF CERTIFICATION**

MANUFACTURER: TENNESEE WATERCRAFT INC.,

MODEL: VONORE, TN

DESIGN COMPLIANCE WITH NMMA REQUIREMENTS IS VERIFIED  
MANUFACTURER RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCTION CONTROL.

**NMMA CERTIFIED**  
using ABYC standards

**NATIONAL MARINE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**

16

MODEL  PRLLD, F2K

YAMAHA MOTOR CO. LTD.  
ASSEMBLED IN U.S.A. FROM AMERICAN AND JAPANESE COMPONENTS.  
ASSEMBLÉ AUX ÉTATS-UNIS DE PIÈCES AMÉRICAINES ET JAPONAISES.

17

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER  
INSIDE**

**YAMAHA** F2D-U4198-00

18

All applicable electrical system components installed as original equipment meet appropriate U.S.C.G. requirements for ignition protection. (Ref. 33 CFR 183.410 and 183.440)

**YAMAHA** 6B6-83623-00

19

**NOTICE**

**BEFORE LAUNCHING:**

- Make sure drain plug at the back of the hull is tightened securely.
- See Owner's Manual for draining procedure.

**AFTER OPERATION**

**After removing from the water:**

- Flush drive system and hull with fresh water. Open the drain plug at the back of the hull.
- Start the engine and rapidly move throttle lever from idle to half-throttle and back for 10-15 seconds to drain any leftover water in exhaust system.
- Lift rear platform hatch. If water is pooled on top of access port caps, remove caps to let water drain, then reinstall caps securely.
- Refer to the Owner's Manual for complete maintenance and storage information.

**YAMAHA** F2G-U418C-00

20

**NO WAKE MODE**

FOR OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS  
CONSULT OWNERS MANUAL

## **SAFETY INFORMATION**

**The safe use and operation of this boat is dependent upon the use of proper operating techniques, as well as upon the common sense, good judgment, and expertise of the operator. Every operator should know the following requirements before operating the boat.**

- Before operating the boat, read the Owner's/Operator's Manual, the Operation Instruction Card, and all warning and caution labels on the boat. Also, watch the Basic Orientation Video provided with your boat. These materials should give you an understanding of the boat and its operation.
- Never allow anyone to operate this boat until they too have read the Owner's/Operator's Manual, the Operation Instruction Card, and all warning and caution labels, and if possible watched the Basic Orientation Video. Showing them the video may help reinforce the information contained in these materials.

### **LIMITATIONS ON WHO MAY OPERATE THE BOAT**

- Yamaha recommends a minimum operator age of 16 years old.
- Adults must supervise use by minors.

- Know the operator age and training requirements for your state. A boating safety course is recommended and may be required in your state. You can find local rules by contacting the United States Coast Guard (USCG), the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators, or your local Power Squadron.
- This boat is designed to carry the operator, up to 8 passengers, and cargo. Never exceed the maximum load limit or allow more than 9 persons (or 8 persons if a water skier is being pulled) to ride in the boat at one time. Weight distribution affects performance. Keep weight in the boat low and evenly distributed from side-to-side and front-to-back. Remove any unnecessary cargo and store it on shore.

**Maximum Load: 1670 lb. (758 kg) is the maximum total weight of persons on board.**

**1840 lb. (835 kg) is the maximum total weight of persons and gear.**

# 1 SAFETY INFORMATION

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## REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) has regulations which describe minimum standards of safety. You must comply with these regulations, which apply to boats like your boat which are less than 26 feet long.

- **Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs):** USCG-approved PFDs worn by all people aboard, plus at least one Type IV (throwable type).

- **Fire Extinguisher:**

At least one B-1 type hand-held portable fire extinguisher.

- **Visual Distress Signals:**

It is recommended that a USCG-approved pyrotechnic device be stored on your boat. A mirror can also be used as an emergency signal. Contact your Yamaha dealer or the Coast Guard for more information.

- **Sound Signalling Device:**

Your boat is equipped with a horn that can be used to signal other boats. See “Rules of the Road” for more information.

- **Navigation Lights:**

Your boat is equipped with navigation lights for use between sunset and sunrise, and during periods of reduced visibility, such as fog. Be sure these lights are working and are turned on when necessary (see page 2-14 and 3-9 for more information).

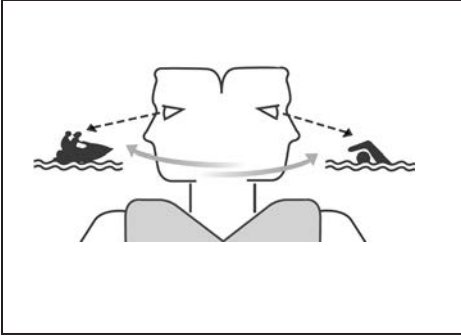
## ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following equipment can help make your boating experience safer and more enjoyable:

- Mooring fenders and lines.
- Anchor with suitable line (a “Danforth” type anchor and line that is at least 6-times the depth of the water where you will drop anchor are recommended).
- Manual-type bilge pump.
- First Aid kit.
- Waterproof flashlight with extra batteries.
- Tool kit with assorted screwdrivers, pliers, wrenches (including metric sizes), and electrical tape.
- Oar or paddle (look for one with a boat hook on the other end).
- Spare parts, such as an extra set of fuses.
- Navigation charts for the waters where you will be boating.
- Tow rope.

## CRUISING LIMITATIONS

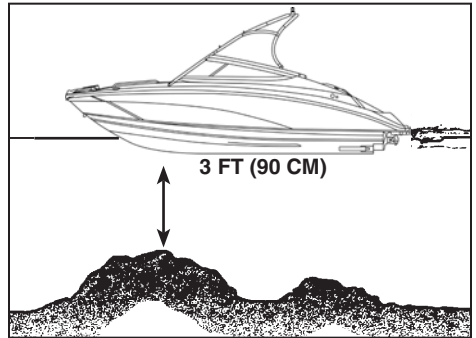
- Scan constantly for people, objects, and other watercraft. Be alert for conditions that limit your visibility or block your vision of others.



- Operate defensively at safe speeds and keep a safe distance from people, objects, and other watercraft.
- Do not follow directly behind other boats.
- Do not go near others to spray or splash them with water.
- Avoid sharp turns or other maneuvers that make it hard for others to avoid you or understand where you are going.
- Avoid areas with submerged objects or shallow water.
- Operate within your limits and avoid aggressive maneuvers to reduce the risk of loss of control, ejection, and collision.
- This is a high-performance boat – not a toy. Sharp turns or jumping waves or wakes can increase the risk of back/spinal injury (paraly-

sis), facial injuries, and broken legs, ankles, and other bones. Do not jump waves or wakes.

- Do not operate the boat in rough water, bad weather, or when visibility is poor; this may lead to an accident causing injury or death. Be alert to the possibility of bad weather. Take note of weather forecasts and the prevailing weather conditions before setting out in your boat.
- Never operate in water that is less than 3 ft. (90 cm) deep, otherwise you increase your chance of hitting a submerged object, which could result in injury.



- Leave a “float plan” with a responsible person on shore. Tell where you plan to go and when you plan to arrive, and provide a description of your boat. Advise this person if your plans change and also when you arrive to prevent false alarms. A sample float plan is included on page 6-10.

**OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

- All riders must wear a Coast Guard approved personal flotation device (PFD).



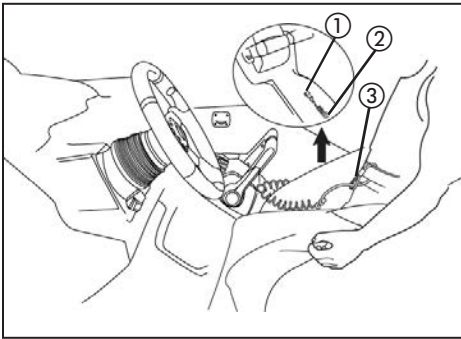
- Eye protection is recommended to keep wind, water, and glare from the sun out of your eyes while you operate your boat. Restraining straps for eyewear are made which are designed to float should your eyewear fall into the water.
- Footwear and gloves are recommended.
- NEVER operate the boat after consuming alcohol or taking drugs.

- For reasons of safety and proper care of the boat, always perform the pre-operation checks listed on page 3-4 before operating.
- Passengers must always sit in a designated seating area, place feet on the deck, and hold on to the hand grips when the boat is in motion.
- Always consult your doctor on whether it is safe for you to ride in this boat if you are pregnant or in poor health.
- Do not attempt to modify this boat! Modifications to your boat may reduce safety and reliability, and render the boat unsafe or illegal to use.



- Attach the engine shut-off cord (lanyard) to the PFD and keep it free from the steering wheel or other controls so that the engine stops if the operator accidentally leaves the helm. Failure to attach the engine shut-off cord could result in a runaway boat if the operator is ejected.

After operation, remove the engine shut-off cord and the keys to avoid accidental starting or unauthorized use by children or others.



- ① Engine Shut-Off Switch
  - ② Engine Shut-Off Cord with Clip
  - ③ Cord connected to PFD
- Scan constantly for swimmers and stay away from swimming areas. Swimmers are hard to see and you could accidentally hit someone in the water.
  - Avoid being hit by another boat! You should always take responsibility to watch for other traffic; other boaters may not be watching for you. If they do not see you, or you maneuver more quickly than they expect, you risk a collision.

- Maintain a safe distance from other boats or watercraft, and also watch for boats' ski ropes or fishing lines. Obey the "Rules of the Road" (see page 1-14), and be sure to check behind you before making a turn.

## HAZARD INFORMATION

- Never start the engine or let it run for any length of time in an enclosed area. Exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless gas that may cause death within a short time. Always operate the boat in an open area.

It is also important to have the engines off when anyone is using the extended swim step on models equipped with one because of the carbon monoxide in the exhaust gases coming from underneath the step.

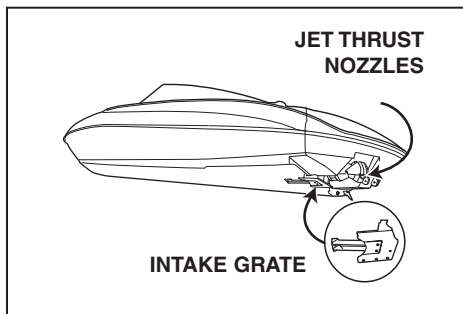
## BOAT CHARACTERISTICS

- Jet thrust turns the boat. Moving the throttle levers completely back to idle or the Neutral position produces only minimum thrust. If you are traveling at speeds above trolling, you will have rapidly decreasing ability to steer without throttle. You may still have some turning ability immediately after moving the throttle levers back to idle, but once the engines slow down, the boat will no longer respond to steering wheel input until you apply throttle again or you reach a trolling speed. Practice turning in

# 1 SAFETY INFORMATION

an open area without obstructions until you have a good feel for the maneuver.

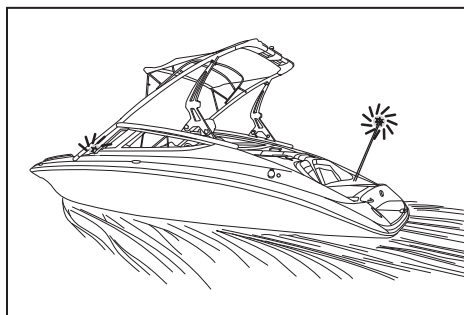
- This Yamaha Boat is water-jet propelled. The pumps are directly connected to the engines. This means that the jet thrust will produce some movement whenever the engines are running. The boat has a “neutral” position, but since the boat is always producing thrust while the engines are running, some forward or reverse movement may occur.
- Do not use the reverse function to slow down or stop the boat as it could cause you to lose control, be ejected, or impact the steering wheel or other parts of the boat. This could increase the risk of serious injury. It could also damage the shift mechanism.
- Reverse can be used to slow down or stop during slow speed maneuvering, such as when docking. Once the engine is idling, shift to reverse and gradually increase engine speed. Make sure that there are no obstacles or people behind you before shifting into reverse.
- Keep away from the intake grates while the engine is on. Items such as long hair, loose clothing, or PFD straps can become entangled in moving parts, resulting in severe injury or drowning.



- Stop the engines and remove the clip from the engine shut-off switch before removing any debris or weeds, which may have collected around the jet intakes.
- Never insert any object into the jet thrust nozzle while the engine is running. Severe injury or death could result from coming in contact with the rotating parts of the jet pump.

## NIGHT OPERATION

- When using your boat before dawn or after dusk, you must have both bow and stern lights operating. When at anchor in the dark, the stern light must be lit. See page 2-14 for instructions.



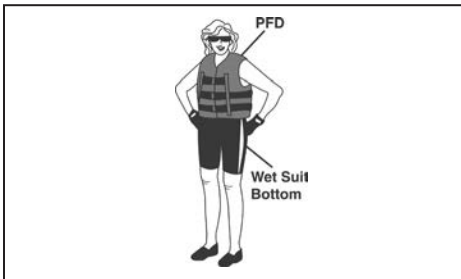
## **WATER-SKIING**

You can use the boat to tow a water skier, using the tow cleat provided.

It is the boat operator's responsibility to be alert to the safety of the water-skier and others. Know and follow all state and local water-skiing regulations in effect for the waters in which you will be operating.

The following are some important considerations for minimizing risks while water-skiing.

- The skier should wear an approved PFD, preferably a brightly colored one so boat operators can see the skier.



- The skier should wear protective clothing. Severe internal injuries can occur if water is forced into body cavities as a result of falling into the water or while reboarding. Normal swimwear does not adequately protect against forceful water entry into rectum or vagina. The skier should wear a wetsuit bottom or clothing that provides equivalent protection. Such clothing includes thick, tightly woven, sturdy, and snug fitting apparel such as denim, but does not include span-

dex or similar fabrics like those used in bicycle shorts.

- A second person should be on board as a spotter to watch the skier; in most states, it is required by law. Let the skier direct the operator's control of speed and direction with hand signals.
- When preparing to pull a skier, operate the boat at the slowest possible speed until the boat is well away from the skier and slack in the tow-rope is taken up. Make sure that the rope is not looped around anything.

After checking that the skier is ready and that there is no traffic or other obstacles, apply enough throttle to raise the skier.

- Make smooth, wide turns. The boat is capable of very sharp turns, which could exceed the abilities of the skier. Keep the skier at least 50m (164 ft), about twice the distance of a standard towrope, away from any potential hazard.
- Be alert to the hazard of the towrope handle snapping back at the boat when the skier falls or is unable to get up on the skis.

For the AR210, also see page 2-20 for Wakeboard Tower use.

## **RULES OF THE ROAD**

Your Yamaha Boat is legally considered a powerboat. Operation of the boat must be in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the waterway on which it is used.

Just as there are rules that apply when you are driving on streets and highways, there are waterway rules that apply when you are operating your boat. These rules are used internationally, and are also enforced by the United States Coast Guard and local agencies. You should be aware of these rules, and follow them whenever you encounter another vessel on the water.

Several sets of rules prevail according to geographic location, but are all basically the same as the International Rules of the Road. The rules presented here in this Owner's/Operator's Manual are condensed, and have been provided for your convenience only. Consult your local U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary or Department of Motor Vehicles for a complete set of rules governing the waters in which you will be operating your boat.

## **STEERING AND SAILING RULES**

Whenever two vessels on the water meet one another, one vessel has the right-of-way; it is called the "stand-on" vessel. The vessel that does not have the right-of-way is called the "give-way" or "burdened" vessel. These rules determine which vessel has the right-of-way, and what each vessel should do.

### **Stand-On Vessel**

The vessel with the right-of-way has the duty to continue its course and speed, except to avoid an immediate collision. When you maintain your direction and speed, the other vessel will be able to determine how best to avoid you.

### **Give-Way Vessel**

The vessel which does not have the right-of-way has the duty to take positive and timely action to stay out of the way of the stand-on vessel. Normally, you should not cross in front of the vessel with the right-of-way. You should slow down or change directions briefly and pass behind the other vessel. You should always move in such a way that the operator of the other vessel can see what you are doing.

The General Prudential Rule regarding the right-of-way is that if a collision appears unavoidable, neither boat has the right-of-way. Both boats must avoid the collision.

In other words, follow the standard rules except when a collision will occur unless both vessels try to avoid each other. If that is the case, both vessels become give-way vessels.

## RULES WHEN ENCOUNTERING VESSELS

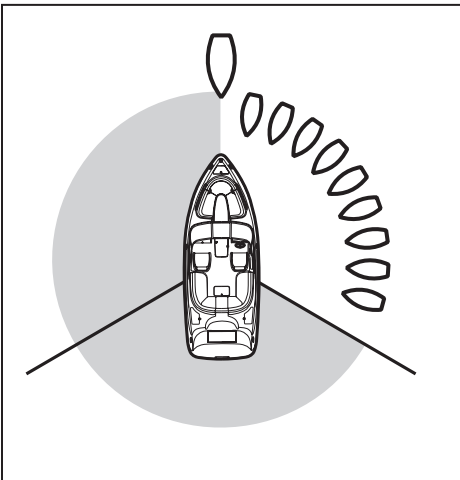
There are three main situations that you may encounter with other vessels which could lead to a collision unless the Steering Rules are followed:

**Meeting:** you are approaching another vessel head-on.

**Crossing:** you are traveling across another vessel's path.

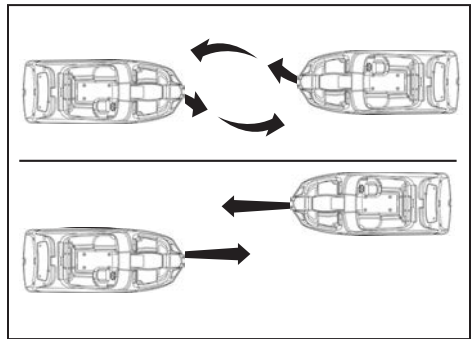
**Overtaking:** you are passing or being passed by another vessel.

In the following illustration, your boat is in the center. You should give the right-of-way to any vessels shown in the white area (you are the give-way vessel). Any vessels in the shaded area must yield to you (they are the give-way vessels). Both you and the meeting vessel must alter course to avoid each other.



### Meeting

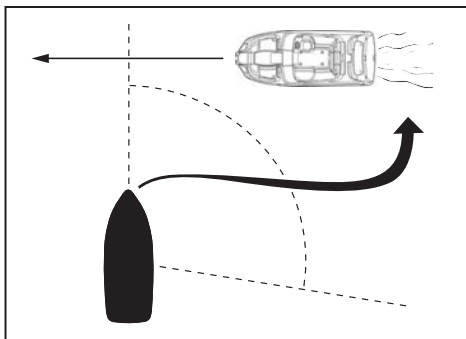
If you are meeting another power vessel head on, and are close enough to run the risk of collision, neither of you has the right-of-way! Both of you should alter course to avoid an accident. You should keep the other vessel on your port (left) side. This rule does not apply if both of you will clear one another if you continue on your set course and speed.



### Crossing

When two power-driven vessels are crossing each other's path close enough to run the risk of collision, the vessel which has the other on the starboard (right) side must keep out of the way of the other. If the other vessel is on your starboard (right) side, you must keep out of its way; you are the give-way vessel. If the other vessel is on your port (left) side, remember that you should maintain course and direction, provided the other vessel gives you the right-of-way, as it should.

# 1 SAFETY INFORMATION

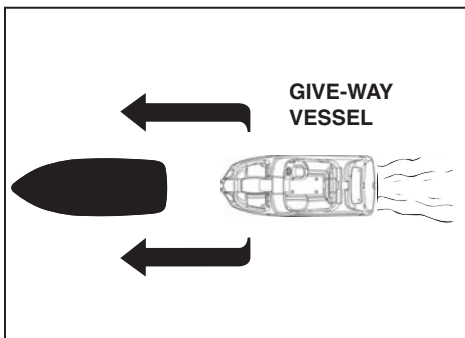


## Narrow Channels and Bends

When navigating in narrow channels, you should keep to the right when it is safe and practical to do so. If the operator of a power-driven vessel is preparing to go around a bend that may obstruct the view of other water vessels, the operator should sound a prolonged blast of four to six seconds on the horn. If another vessel is around the bend, it too should sound the horn. Even if no reply is heard, however, the vessel should still proceed around the bend with caution.

## Overtaking

If you are passing another vessel, you are the give-way vessel. This means that the other vessel is expected to maintain its course and speed. You must stay out of its way until you are clear of it. Likewise, if another vessel is passing you, you should maintain your speed and direction so that the other vessel can steer itself around you.



## Fishing Vessel Right-of-Way

All vessels fishing with nets, lines or trawls are considered to be "fishing vessels" under the International Rules. Vessels with trolling lines are not considered fishing vessels. Fishing vessels have the right-of-way regardless of position. Fishing vessels cannot, however, impede the passage of other vessels in narrow channels.

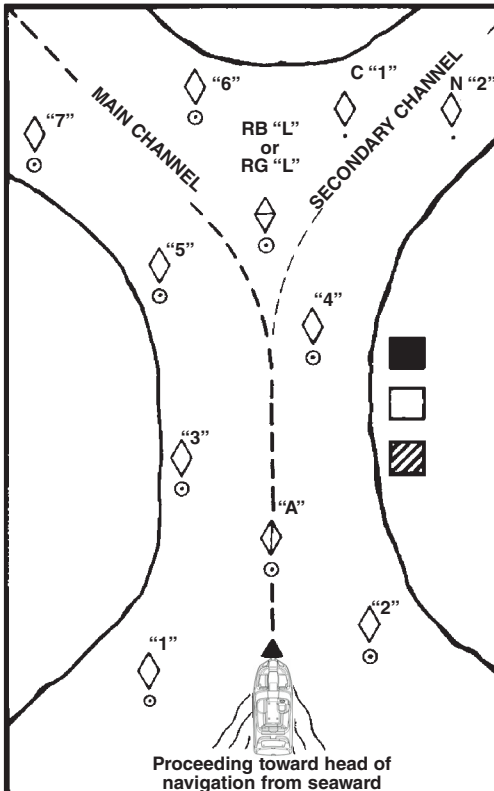
## Sailing Vessel Right-of-Way

Sailing vessels should normally be given the right-of-way. The exceptions to this are:

1. When the sailing vessel is overtaking the power-driven vessel, the power-driven vessel has the right-of-way.
2. Sailing vessels should keep clear of any fishing vessel.
3. In a narrow channel, a sailing vessel should not hamper the safe passage of a power-driven vessel that can navigate only in such a channel.

## OTHER SPECIAL SITUATIONS

There are three other rules you should be aware of when operating your boat around other vessels.



## SECONDARY CHANNEL BUOYS STARTS NEW NUMBERING SYSTEM



### CAN BUOY

Odd number. Leave to port.



OR



Old

New



N "2"

### NUN BUOY

Even number. Leave to starboard.



No change



"1" "3" "5" "7"

### LIGHTED BUOY (Port Hand)

Odd number, increasing toward head of navigation. Leave to port (left) proceeding



White  
Light

OR



Green  
Light

New



"2" "4" "6"

### LIGHTED BUOY (Starboard Hand)

Even number, increasing toward head of navigation. Leave to starboard (right) proceeding up-stream



White  
Light

OR



Green  
Light

New



"A"

### LIGHTED SAFE WATER BUOY

No number. Marks midchannel, pass on either side. Letter has no lateral significance, used for identification and location purposes.



White  
Light

OR



Top Mark  
Green  
Light

New



RB "L"

### LIGHTED PREFERRED CHANNEL TO PORT BUOY

No number. Topmost band red - preferred channel is to left of buoy. Letter has no lateral significance, used for identification and location purposes.



Red or  
White  
Light

OR



Red  
Light

New



# **1** **SAFETY INFORMATION**

---

## **Reading Buoys and Other Markers**

The waters of the United States are marked for safe navigation by the lateral system of buoyage. Simply put, buoys and markers have an arrangement of shapes, colors, numbers, and lights to show which side of the buoy a boater should pass on when navigating in a particular direction. The markings on these buoys are oriented from the perspective of being entered from seaward (the boater is going towards the harbor). Red buoys are passed on your starboard (right) side when proceeding from open water into port, and black buoys are to your port (left) side. An easy way to remember the meaning of the colors is the phrase “red right returning.” When navigating out of the harbor, your position with respect to the buoys should be reversed; red buoys should be to port and black buoys to starboard.

Many bodies of water used by boaters are entirely within the boundaries of a particular state. The Uniform State Waterway Marking System has been devised for these waters.

This system uses buoys and signs with distinctive shapes and colors to show regulatory or advisory information. These markers are white with black letters and orange borders. They signify speed zones, restricted areas, danger areas, and general information.

Remember, markings may vary by geographic location. Always consult local boating authorities before riding your boat in unfamiliar waters.

## TO GET MORE BOATING SAFETY INFORMATION

Be informed about boating safety. Additional publications and information can be obtained from many organizations, including the following.

**United States Coast Guard**  
Consumer Affairs Staff (G-BC)  
Office of Boating, Public, and  
Consumer Affairs  
US Coast Guard Headquarters  
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001  
<http://www.uscgboating.org>

### Other Sources:

You can find local rules by contacting the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators, or your local Power Squadron.

## BOAT EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Online Boating Safety Course, available through the watercraft section of the [yamaha-motor.com](http://yamaha-motor.com) website, is a free, 50-question learning course available to the public. Upon successful completion of 80 percent or better, the user can request a certificate of completion by mail or can download one immediately. The Online Boating Safety Course, provided by the Boat/US Foundation, is approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA) and recognized by the United States Coast Guard. This course meets the education requirement for those states that recognize non-proctored, NASBLA-approved courses.

The Online Boating Safety Course:  
<http://www.boatus.com/onlinecourse/>

## ENJOY YOUR BOAT RESPONSIBLY

You share the areas you enjoy when operating your boat with others and with nature. So your enjoyment includes a responsibility to treat these other people, and the lands, waters, and wildlife with respect and courtesy.

Whenever and wherever you are boating, think of yourself as the guest of those around you. Remember, for example, that the sound of your boat may be music to you, but it could be just noise to others. And the exciting splash of your wake can make waves others won't enjoy. Avoid riding close to shoreline homes and waterfowl nesting areas or other wildlife areas, and keep a respectful distance from fishermen, other boats, swimmers, and populated beaches. When travel in areas like these is unavoidable, operate slowly and obey all laws.

Remember that pollution can be harmful to the environment. Do not refuel or add oil where a spill could cause damage to nature. And keep your surroundings pleasant for the people and wildlife that share the waterways: don't litter!

When you go boating responsibly, with respect and courtesy for others, you help ensure that our waterways stay open for the enjoyment of a variety of recreational opportunities.

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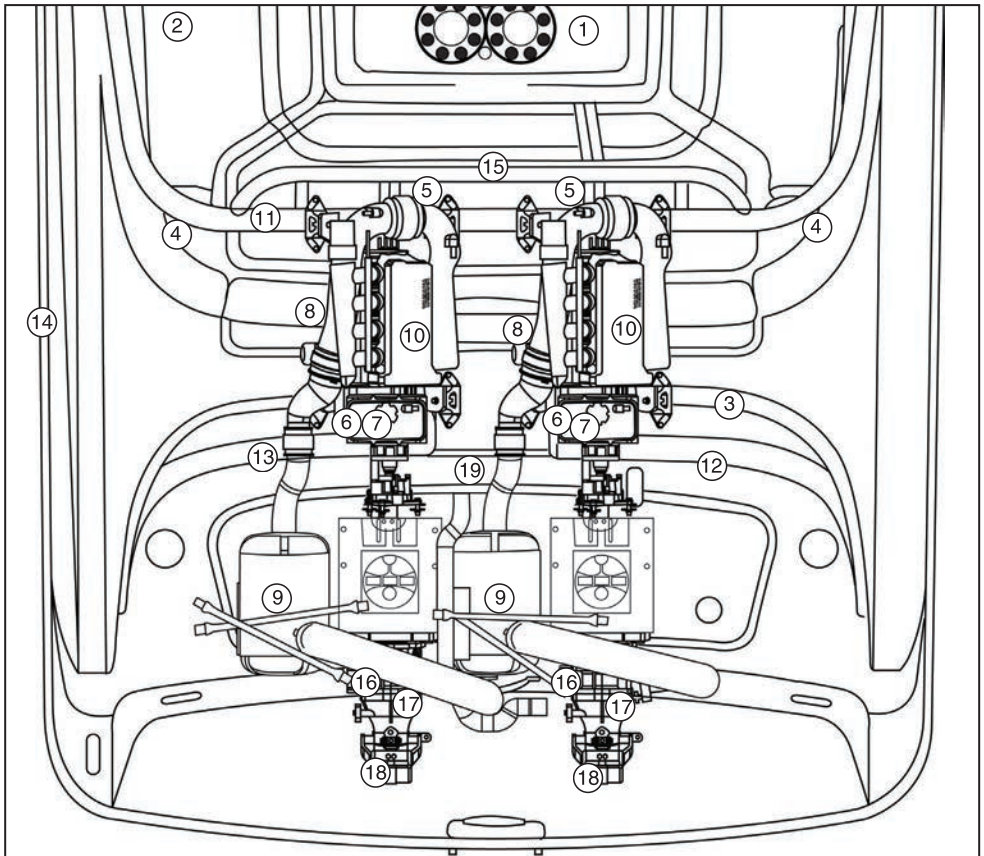
## Chapter 2

# FEATURES & FUNCTIONS

|  |      |
|--|------|
| <b>LOCATION OF MAIN COMPONENTS</b> .....               | 2-1  |
| <b>OPERATION OF CONTROLS AND OTHER FUNCTIONS</b> ..... | 2-5  |
| Steering .....   | 2-5  |
| Tilt Lever .....                                       | 2-5  |
| Engine Shut-Off Switch .....                           | 2-6  |
| Main Switches .....                                    | 2-6  |
| Throttle/Shift Levers .....                            | 2-7  |
| Fuel Tank Filler Cap .....                             | 2-9  |
| Gauges .....   | 2-9  |
| Overheat Warning System .....                          | 2-13 |
| Switches .....   | 2-14 |
| Swivel Seat Operation .....                            | 2-16 |
| Stereo System .....                                    | 2-16 |
| Engine Hood .....                                      | 2-17 |
| Storage Compartments .....                             | 2-17 |
| Front Walk-Through .....                               | 2-19 |
| Rear Walk-Through .....                                | 2-20 |
| Swim Platform .....                                    | 2-20 |
| Wakeboard Tower .....                                  | 2-20 |
| Collapsing the Wakeboard Tower .....                   | 2-21 |

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## LOCATION OF MAIN COMPONENTS



### Main Features:

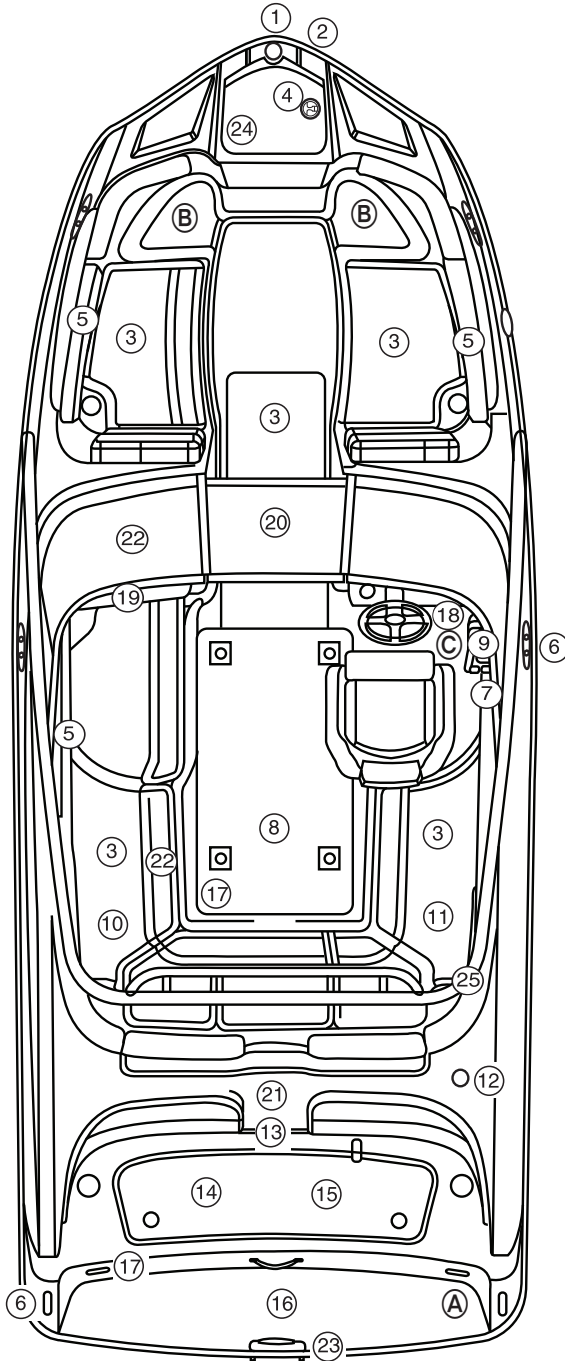
- ① Fuel Tank
- ② Battery
- ③ Blower Motor

### Port/Starboard Features:

- ④ Flush Attachments
- ⑤ Electrical Boxes
- ⑥ Oil Tanks
- ⑦ Oil Tank Cap/ Dipstick
- ⑧ Mufflers
- ⑨ Water Lock
- ⑩ Spark Plugs/ Coils

- ⑪ Air Filter Cases
- ⑫ Engine Compartment Vent Outlets
- ⑬ Engine Compartment Vent Inlets
- ⑭ Fuel Tank Filler Cap and Fuel Tank Vent
- ⑮ Fuel Tank Compartment Drain Plug
- ⑯ Jet Pumps
- ⑰ Jet Thrust Nozzles
- ⑱ Reverse Gate
- ⑲ Second Blower

## 2 FEATURES & FUNCTIONS





**LOCATION OF MAIN COMPONENTS:**

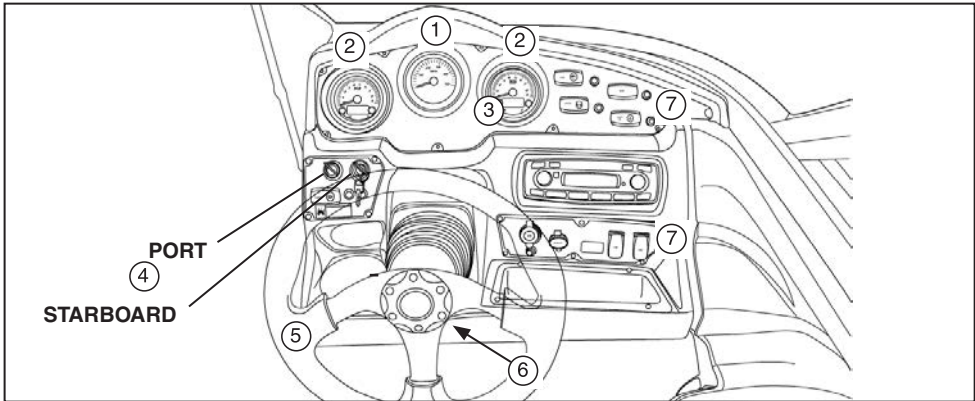
- ① Bow Lights
- ② Bow Eye
- ③ Storage Compartments
- ④ Bow Anchor Locker
- ⑤ Grab Handles
- ⑥ Cleats
- ⑦ Courtesy Light
- ⑧ Fuel Tank Inspection Access Hatch
- ⑨ Throttle/Shift Levers
- ⑩ Cooler
- ⑪ Stern Light Storage
- ⑫ Stern Light Socket
- ⑬ Ski Tow Hook
- ⑭ Jet Pump Clean-out Access Panel
- ⑮ Pump Clean-out Interlock Switches
- ⑯ Rear Boarding Step
- ⑰ Accessory Pedestal Table Mounts
- ⑱ Tilt Adjustable Steering Wheel
- ⑲ Glove Box
- ⑳ Center Walk-Through
- ㉑ Walk-Through Transom
- ㉒ Fire Extinguisher Location
- ㉓ Stern Ladder
- ㉔ Bow Ladder
- ㉕ Wakeboard Tower (AR210 ONLY)

**LOCATION OF STEREO COMPONENTS:**

- Ⓐ Remote Control Keypad
- Ⓑ Speakers
- Ⓒ CD Player/Receiver

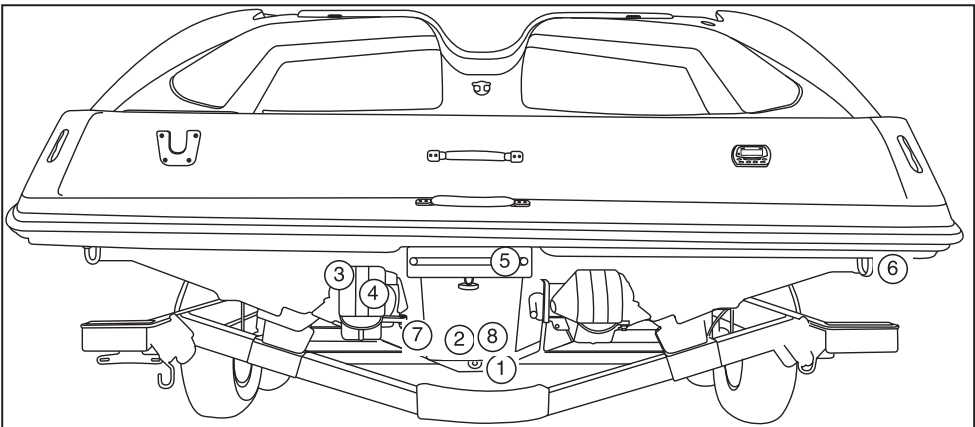
## 2 FEATURES & FUNCTIONS

### LOCATION OF MAIN COMPONENTS



#### Control Features:

- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① Speedometer              | ⑤ Steering Wheel        |
| ② Tachometer               | ⑥ Tilt Adjustment Lever |
| ③ Multi-function Gauge LCD | ⑦ Switches and Breakers |
| ④ Ignition Switch Keys     |                         |

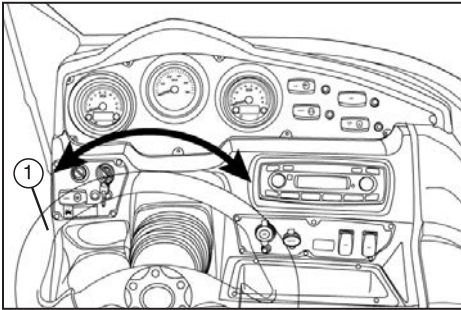


#### Control Features:

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| ① Hull Drain          | ⑤ Ladder                   |
| ② Speedometer Pick-up | ⑥ Trailer Strap Eyes       |
| ③ Steering Nozzle     | ⑦ Deck Drain               |
| ④ Reverse Gates       | ⑧ Depth Finder Transponder |

## OPERATION OF CONTROLS AND OTHER FUNCTIONS

### STEERING



#### ① Steering Wheel

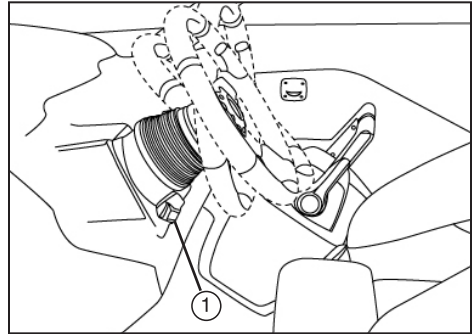
Your boat can be steered by turning the steering wheel the same direction you wish to travel, to the right or left. When the wheel is turned, the angle of the jet (output) nozzles at the rear of the craft is changed, and the change in direction of the nozzles changes the direction of the boat accordingly. Since the strength of the jet thrust determines the speed and direction of a turn, the throttle must always be opened above idle when attempting a turn, except at trolling speed.

Because boats steer from the stern (rear), the stern of the boat swings out in the opposite direction of your turn. If you turn to the starboard (right), for example, the stern of the boat will swing to the left. Keep this in mind when navigating near a person in the water, such as a down skier, or an obstacle, such as a dock.

### TILT LEVER

#### **⚠ WARNING**

- Never touch the tilt lever during operation, otherwise the steering wheel could suddenly change position, which may lead to an accident.
- Be sure the steering wheel is locked in position after adjustment. If the steering wheel is not locked in position, it may suddenly change position during operation, which may lead to an accident.



The tilt lever ① is located under the steering wheel and is used to adjust the tilt of the steering wheel. There are three positions.

To adjust the tilt, pull the lever up, and then move the steering wheel up or down to the desired position. The lever will lock into place when the wheel is moved into one of the three available positions.

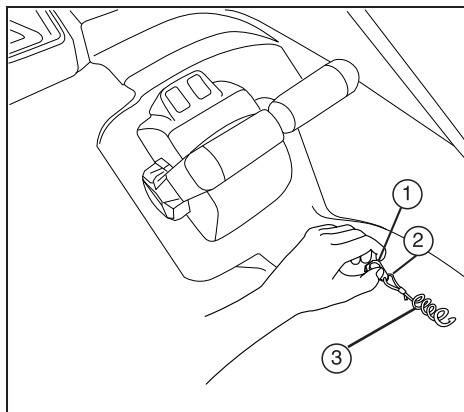
## 2 FEATURES & FUNCTIONS

### ENGINE SHUT-OFF SWITCH

#### ⚠ WARNING

- Always attach the engine shut-off cord to your personal flotation device (PFD) or arm or leg, **BEFORE** starting the engines. Failure to attach the cord could result in a runaway boat if the operator is ejected.
- Do not attach the cord to clothing that could tear loose. Do not route the cord in such a way that it could become entangled, preventing it from functioning.
- Avoid accidentally pulling the cord during normal operation. Once the engines have stopped you have no steering control of the boat which could result in an accident. Also, without engine power, the boat could slow rapidly from planing speed. This could cause people and objects in the boat to be thrown forward, which could cause injury.

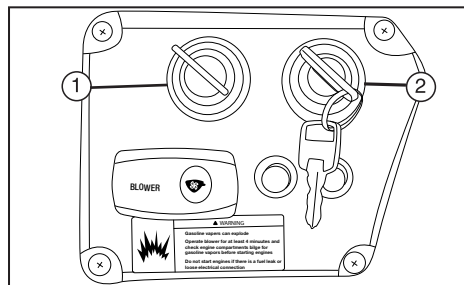
The clip on the end of the engine shut-off cord must be attached to the engine shut-off switch for the engines to run. The cord must be attached to a secure place on the operator's personal flotation device (PFD) or arm or leg. Should the operator fall overboard or leave the helm, the cord will pull out the clip, stopping ignition to both engines. This will prevent the boat from running away under power.



- ① Engine shut-off switch
- ② Engine shut-off cord with clip
- ③ Engine shut-off cord (lanyard)

### MAIN SWITCHES

There is a main switch for each engine. The main switches control the ignition and electrical circuits as follows:



- ① Port (left) engine
- ② Starboard (right) engine

## OFF:

Ignition circuits are switched off. The engine cannot be started but other switches will operate. (The key can be removed.)

## ON:

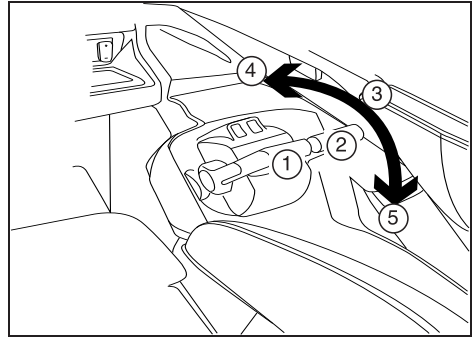
Ignition circuits are switched on. (The key cannot be removed.)

## START:

The starter motor will turn to start the engine. (When the key is released, it returns automatically to "ON.")

## TIP:

The engine will not start when the engine shut-off cord clip is removed from the engine stop switch. The starter motor will turn over without the cord attached.



- ① Throttle/ Shift Lever, port (left) side engine
- ② Throttle/ Shift Lever, starboard (right) side engine
- ③ Neutral
- ④ Forward
- ⑤ Reverse

## THROTTLE/SHIFT LEVERS

### **⚠ WARNING**

- Before shifting, make sure there are no swimmers or obstacles in the water near you.
- When operating in Reverse, go slowly. Do not open the throttle more than half. Otherwise, the boat may become unstable, which could result in loss of control and an accident.
- Do not shift into Reverse while traveling at planing speeds. Loss of control, boat swamping, or damage to the boat could occur.

A separate lever for each engine controls both throttle and shifting. In normal operation, the levers are moved together. Moving the levers forward from Neutral shifts into the Forward position and then, as the lever is moved farther, accelerates the engines for more thrust. Moving the levers back from Neutral shifts into the Reverse position and then, as the lever is moved farther, accelerates the engines for more thrust. The lever must be moved about 35° from Neutral before Forward or Reverse engages and the engine starts to accelerate.

## 2 FEATURES & FUNCTIONS

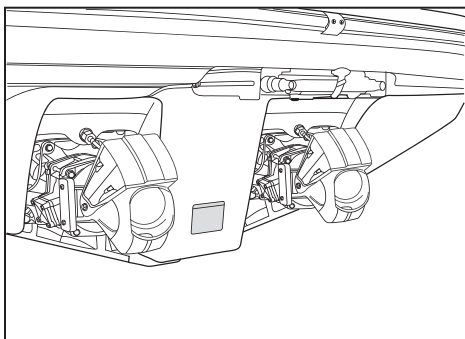
This boat is equipped with “start-in-gear” protection. The engines will not start unless the levers are in the Neutral position.

The shift lever controls the direction of travel.

The drive line on the boat is direct drive, so jet thrust is always being produced while the engines are running. The direction of the boat is controlled by jet pump gates which direct the flow of the jet thrust as follows:

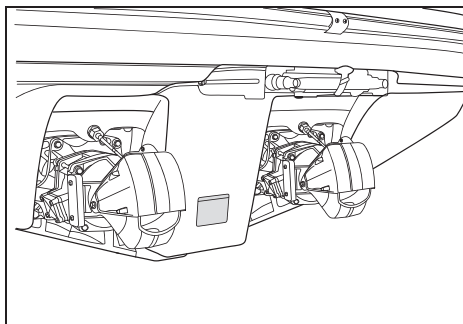
### Forward

The jet pump gates are lifted all the way up. All jet thrust is to the rear, which moves the boat forward.



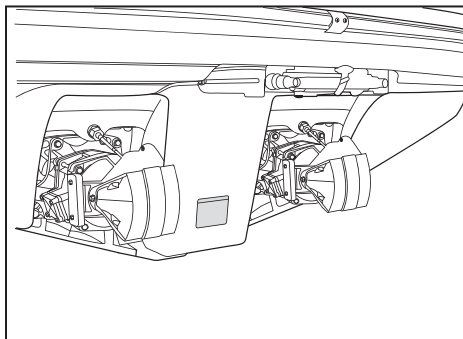
### Neutral

The jet pump gates are dropped down part way over the jet nozzles. Some jet thrust is to the rear and some jet thrust is redirected forward. This balance of thrust acts like “neutral” to keep the boat from moving. **WARNING! Leave the throttles in the idle position when Neutral is selected. The boat will start moving as if it was in Forward or Reverse if engine speed is increased above idle in Neutral.**



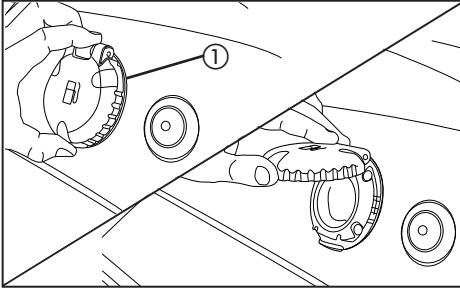
### Reverse

The jet pump gates are dropped all the way down over the jet nozzles. Jet thrust is redirected toward the bow of the boat, which moves the boat backward.



## FUEL TANK FILLER CAP

To open the fuel tank filler cap, press the button on the bottom of the cap to release the latch.



① Fuel tank filler cap

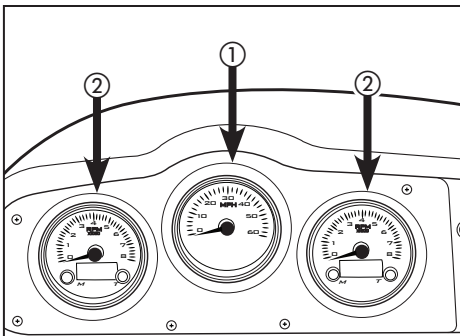
Press down on the cap until it locks in place.

## GAUGES

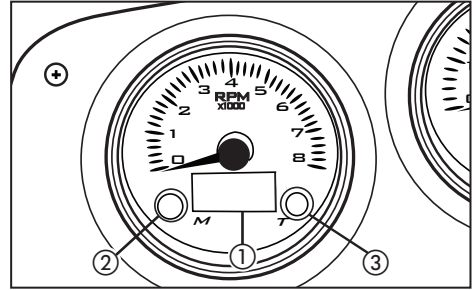
The boat is equipped with a speedometer ① and two multi-function tachometers ②. The tachometer on the left is for the port engine. The one on the right is for the starboard engine. For cruising, adjust the throttle levers so both engines are running at the same rpm.

### TIP:

Because of the mechanical throttle linkage, the throttle levers may not be exactly even with one another when the engines are running at the same rpm.



Both tachometer faces have an LCD screen ①. The right (starboard) side tachometer is the "Master" gauge and the left side (port) tachometer is the "Slave" gauge.



① LCD Screen

② "M" (Mode)

③ "T" (Toggle)

The LCD is controlled by the two buttons on the face of the lens. The left ② button is the "M" (Mode) button and the right button ③ is the "T" (Toggle) button.

**Warning System:** Warnings will display automatically in the LCD of the master gauge. Warnings may or may not be accompanied by an audible alarm.

**Sleep Mode:** Refers to the state when both engines are off and the gauges are shut down.

**Engine On Mode:** Refers to the state when the selected engine is ON and the gauge of that engine is functioning.

**Limited Functional Mode:** Refers to the state when one of the engines is OFF and the gauge of that engine appears not to be functioning. In this mode the gauge is still running in the background.

## 2 FEATURES & FUNCTIONS

**Pushbutton Wake Up Mode:** Refers to the state when both engines are OFF, the gauges are shut down, and the operator pushes the “M” button to see the clock. This mode only lasts for 5 seconds and then enters sleep mode

**Power up and Basic Function:** The gauge system will power up upon engine start. A greeting will flash on the screens, the gauge needles will sweep and return to zero, the LCD will flash, and the audible alarm will sound.

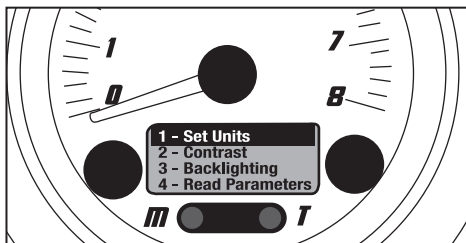
**Master Gauge LCD (Starboard):** During normal operation, the master gauge LCD displays two lines of data (unless in large font mode). Press the **M** button to select a parameter. Each press of the **M** or **T** button will display a different parameter. To keep the parameter on the line, simply do nothing and the reverse video will disappear and the parameter will remain. To change to the other line on the display, press the **M** and **T** buttons simultaneously when either line is highlighted. Scroll with the **M** or **T** button separately.

### Displayable Data Include:

Speed - Engine RPM - Fuel Level - Voltage - Engine Hours - Water Temp - Water Depth - Trip Odometer - Highest Speed - No Wake Mode -

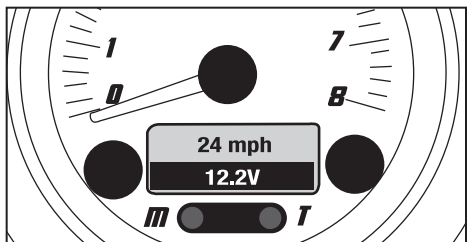
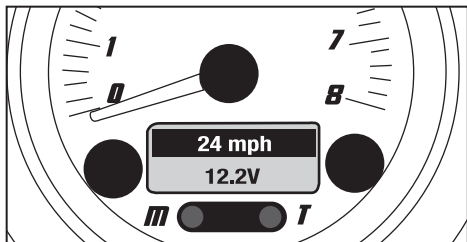
### Accessing the System Menu:

- To access and display information residing in the master gauge press the **M** button for more than 3 seconds. Use the **M** or **T** button separately to scroll.
- To access a category, press and release the **M** and **T** buttons simultaneously.
- To exit, simply do nothing and the system will return back to the original two-line display.



1) **Set Units:** Display information as English or Metric.

- Press the **T** button to toggle between English or Metric.
- To exit, press the **M** button or simply do nothing.





2) **Contrast:** Adjust the contrast of the LCD.

- Press the **M** button to decrease contrast or the **T** button to increase contrast.
- To exit, simply do nothing.

3) **Backlighting:** Adjust the brightness of the gauge system backlighting.

- Press the **M** button to decrease brightness or the **T** button to increase brightness.
- To exit, simply do nothing.

**Tip:** Turning the backlighting on and off is controlled by the activation of the navigation lights.

4) **Read Parameters:** Read real time data.

- Press the **M** button to scroll down or the **T** button to scroll up.
- To exit, press the **M** and **T** buttons simultaneously and wait.

5) **Calibrations:** Calibrate systems for customization.

- Press the **M** and **T** buttons simultaneously to select the item to calibrate:

**Water Depth Alarm:** Set the water depth alarm.

- Press the **M** button to decrease the alarm point and the **T** button to increase the alarm point.
- Press the **M** and **T** buttons simultaneously to save and exit.

6) **Instrument Diagnostics:** Dealership use only.

7) **Set Clock:** Set the clock.

- After entering the Set Clock sub-menu, pressing the **M** or **T** button will allow you to set the hour. Use the up and down arrow to set the correct hour. Press the **M** and **T** buttons simultaneously to save and move to minutes.
- Use the up and down arrow to set the correct minute. Press the **M** and **T** buttons simultaneously to save and move to set to AM or PM.
- Use the up and down arrow to select. Press the **M** and **T** buttons simultaneously to save.
- The system will automatically save and exit.

8) **Engine Diagnostics:** Display the Yamaha engine trouble code (if any).

- To exit, press the **M** button or simply do nothing.

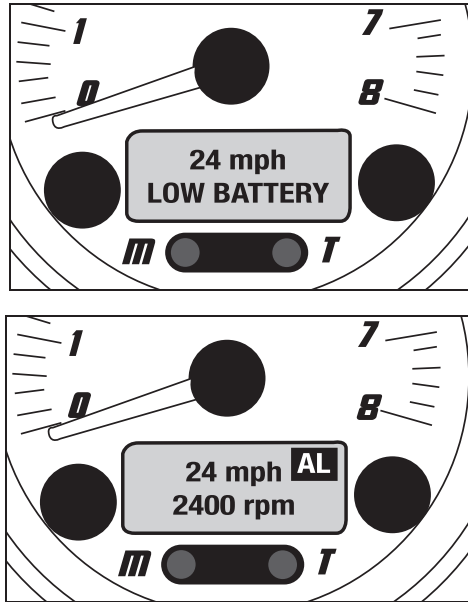
9) **Large Font:** Display information as one line or two lines on the LCD.

- Press the **T** button to toggle between large or normal.
- To exit, press the **M** button or simply do nothing.

## 2 FEATURES & FUNCTIONS

### Warnings

Warnings are audible and / or visual indicators of a fault condition. A warning will be displayed on the master gauge LCD. Warnings on the LCD can be acknowledged by pressing the **M** button. Once acknowledged the message will disappear and be replaced by an “**AL**” flashing in reverse video in a corner of the display.



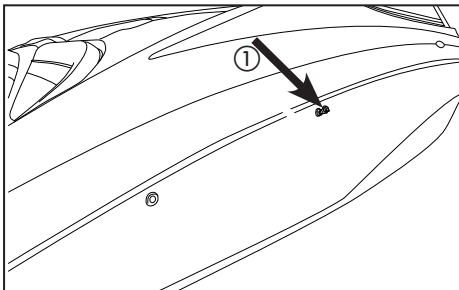
Warning Definition Table

| WARNING                 | LCD DISPLAY             | AUDIBLE |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Engine Overheating      | Engine Over Temperature | Y       |
| Engine Oil Pressure Low | Low Oil Press           | Y       |
| Check Engine            | Check Engine            | Y       |
| Low Battery Voltage     | Low Voltage             | Y       |
| High Battery Voltage    | High Voltage            | Y       |

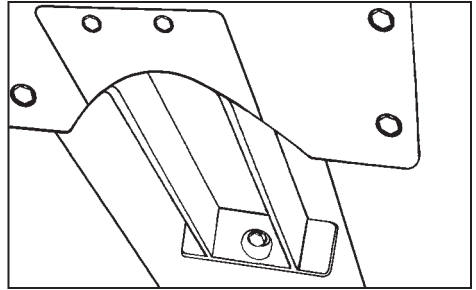
## ENGINE OVERHEAT WARNING SYSTEM

This model is equipped with an engine overheat warning system. If the engine starts to overheat, “ENGINE OVER TEMP” will appear on the LCD display of the affected engine. The buzzer also begins to sound. The engine speed is automatically limited to help prevent damage. If this occurs, immediately reduce the engine speed, return to shore or maneuver to a safe location, and check for water discharge at the cooling water pilot outlets.

Each engine is equipped with cooling-water pilot outlets ① on the starboard side of the hull. The port side engine is the one closest to the bow. Check that water comes out of the outlet while the engine is running, particularly while applying throttle. If you do not see any water at the outlet, cooling water may not be circulating in the engine.



**TIP:** If water cooling passages on the engines are dry, it will take about 20 seconds for water to reach the pilot outlets after starting.



If water is not circulating, something may be clogging the jet intake grate. Refer to the Jet Pump Clean-Out procedures on page 5-5 for further information.

### NOTICE:

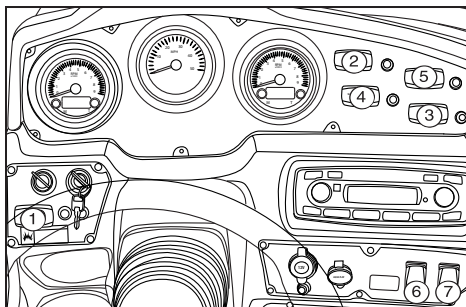
**If the cause of overheating cannot be found and corrected, take special precautions to avoid major engine damage while you return to shore.**

**SINGLE ENGINE OVERHEATING —** Shut off the overheating engine and use the properly running engine to return to shore. Operate at “no wake” speed to prevent water from flooding the non-operating engine through the cooling water intake. See page 2-14 for “No Wake Mode” system operation.

**BOTH ENGINES OVERHEATING —** If getting a tow from another vessel is not possible, operate both engines just slightly above idle while you return to shore. If you can be towed, refer to “Towing the boat” on page 5-3.

## 2 FEATURES & FUNCTIONS

### SWITCHES



- ① Blower
- ② Bilge Pump
- ③ Courtesy Lights
- ④ Lights
- ⑤ Horn
- ⑥ No-Wake Mode (Port)
- ⑦ No-Wake Mode (Starboard)

#### Blower

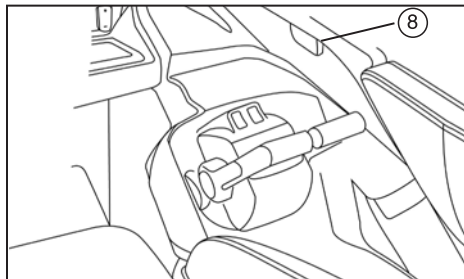
Press this switch to turn on the blower to ventilate the engine compartment. See page 3-9 for more information.

#### Bilge Pump

Press this switch to activate the bilge pump. See page 3-8.

#### Courtesy Light

This switch turns on the light ⑧ located in the recess on the gunwale near the helm.



#### Lights

This toggle switch controls the required on-board lighting. Press the top of the switch to turn on both the bow light and stern light for night running. Press the bottom of the switch to operate the stern light alone when anchored at night. Put the switch in the middle position to turn off all lights (see page 3-9).

#### Horn

Pressing this switch activates the horn. The horn can be used to signal other boats as required by the “Rules of the Road” (see page 1-14).

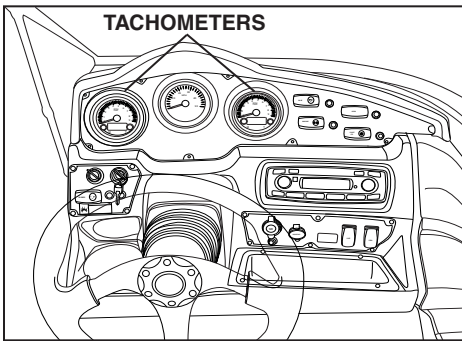
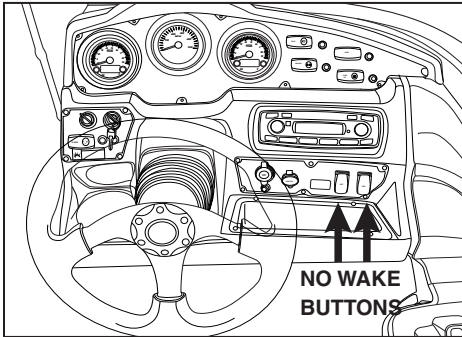
#### No Wake Mode

The No-Wake Mode System is useful for operating the boat at a steady speed with a minimal wake. This is especially convenient when traveling in harbors, channels, or other areas posted with low speed limits as “no-wake zones.”

No-Wake Mode can be engaged when the throttles are at idle speed in Forward, Neutral, or Reverse. Engine speed will be set at 2400 rpm for convenient, no-wake maneuvering.

## To Set No-Wake Mode:

Press both black No-Wake Mode buttons simultaneously until the LCD indicates “No Wake Mode” in the meter.



**TIP:** Although each engine is controlled separately, always put both engines in No-Wake Mode for proper operation.

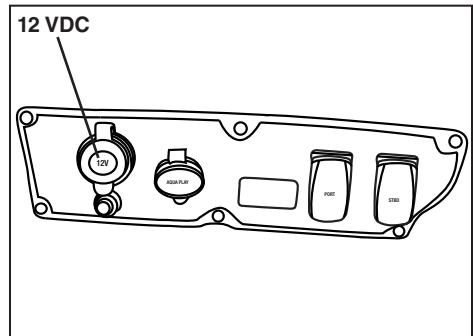
To cancel the No-Wake Mode, do any of the following:

- Press both No-Wake Mode buttons again.
- Move the accelerator levers to a faster engine speed.

- Shut off the engines with the key or by using the engine stop switch lanyard. **WARNING! Once the engines have stopped, you have NO STEERING CONTROL over the boat. You could collide with another boat, a dock, or other obstacle.**

## Accessory Outlet

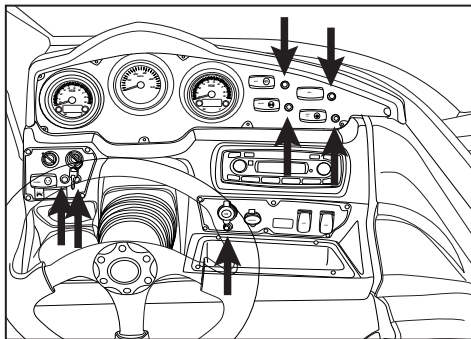
There is a 12VDC outlet with resettable circuit breaker located on the main switch panel. **NOTICE: Do not use an automotive cigarette lighter or other accessories with a plug that gets hot because the outlet can be damaged.**



## Switch Circuit Breakers

The electrical circuit for each switch is protected by a circuit breaker. If the button below a switch pops out, push it back in with your finger. If it pops out again, ask your Yamaha dealer to inspect the electrical system.

## 2 FEATURES & FUNCTIONS



**TIP:** There is also an accessory fuse at the battery (see page 4-15).

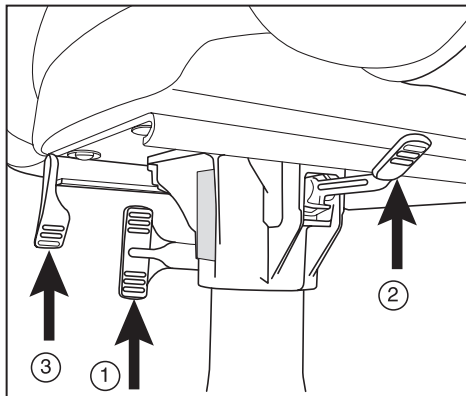
### SWIVEL SEAT OPERATION

The driver's and mid-ship passenger's seats are two-way adjustable.

To move the seat forward or back, pull up on the lever ① located under the front of the seat. Move the seat to the desired position, then release the lever.

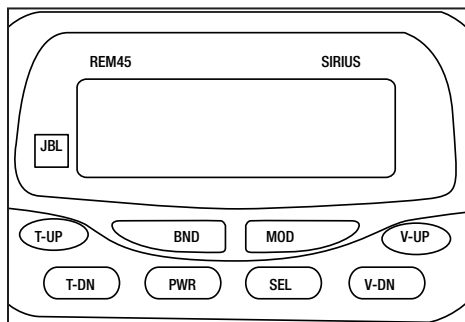
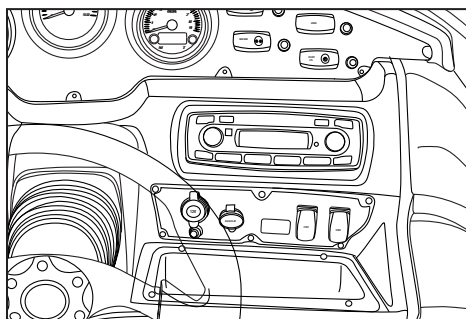
To rotate the seat, first move the seat to its fully forward position. Then, pull up on the lever ② located under the side of the seat. Release the lever once you begin to pivot. The seat will pivot freely up to 180°, and will automatically lock into the fully front-facing or side-facing position. There is also a friction lever ③ to adjust how easily the seat rotates.

The driver must always be locked into the full front-facing position before getting underway.



### STEREO SYSTEM

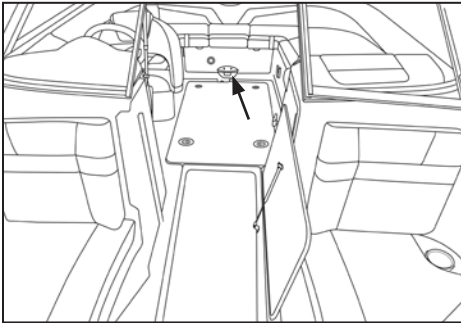
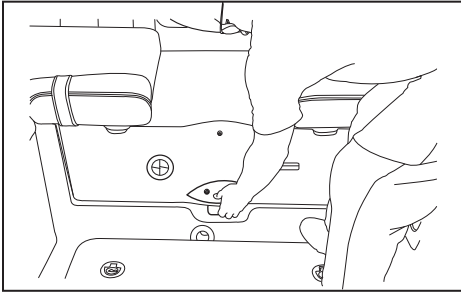
A stereo CD player/receiver with four speakers is standard. There is also a remote control key pad at the swim platform. Refer to the stereo system owner's manual included with your boat.



## ENGINE HOOD

There is one hood latch located under the front of the rear seat. To open the engine hood, lift the latch hook upward and lift the hood.

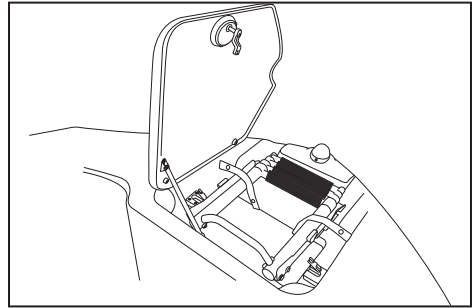
### Hood Latch



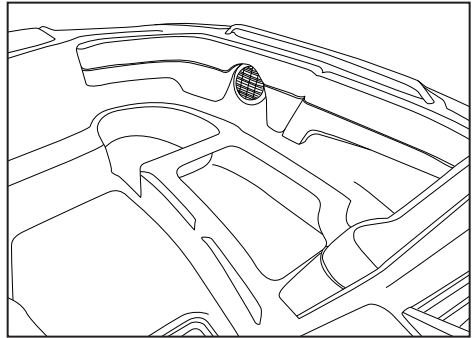
## STORAGE COMPARTMENTS

Your boat has convenient on-board storage areas.

### Bow Anchor Storage

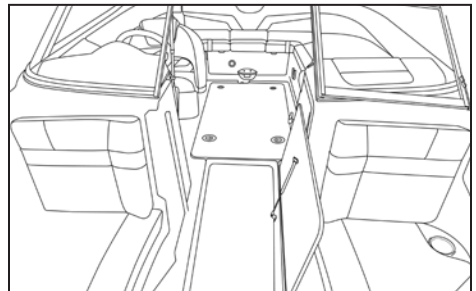


### Under Front Seats



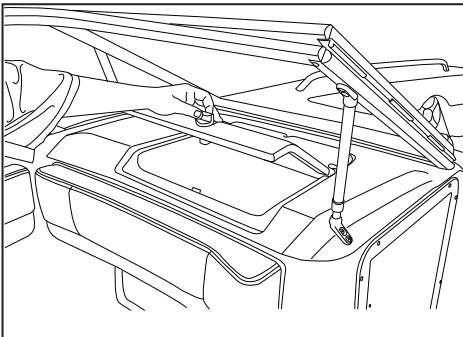
Pull up the seat cushions to access the storage compartments.

### Floor Locker

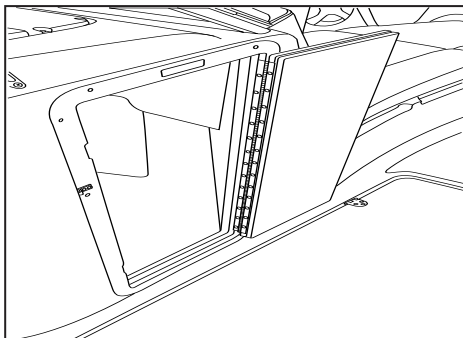


## 2 FEATURES & FUNCTIONS

### Glove Box



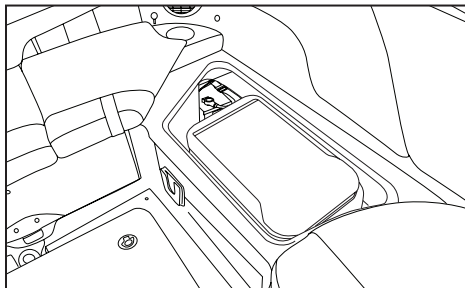
### Port-Side Console



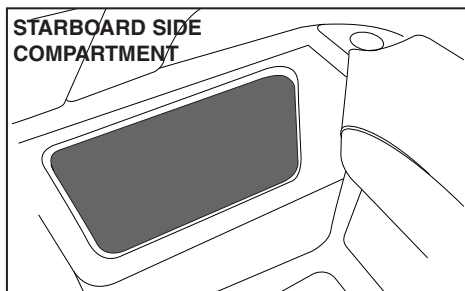
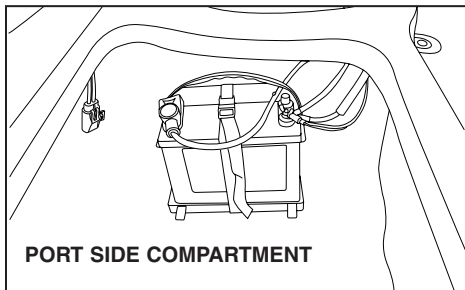
### Under Rear Side Seats

#### **⚠ WARNING**

Do not carry any flammable substances in the battery compartment or any heavy or metal items that can damage the battery or cause a short circuit. Sparks or fire could result.



Pull up the seat cushions to access the storage compartments.

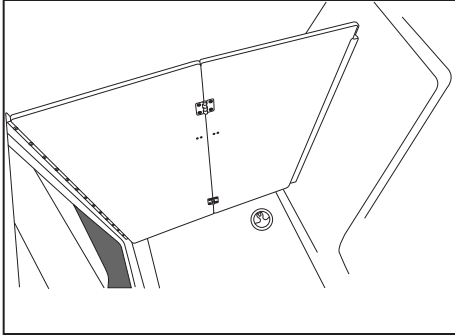




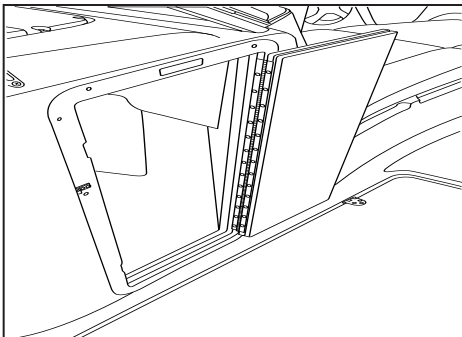
## FRONT WALK-THROUGH

If desired, the Walk-Through to the bow of the boat can be closed.

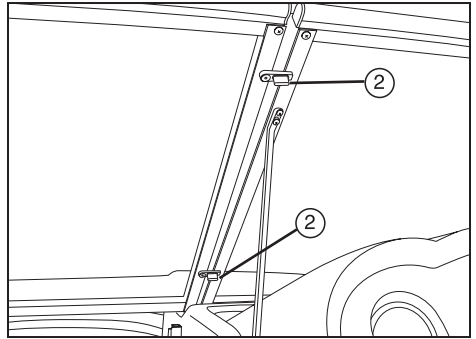
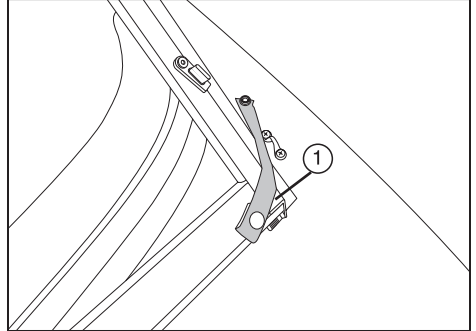
### Doorway



Unlatch the bi-fold door from the port-side console by pulling the rubber latch. Unfold the door and guide the edge of it into the channel on the driver's side helm console. To hold the door in place, hook the rubber latch to the metal tab on the front side of the door. To open the doorway, unlatch the door from the driver's side console and lock it into place on the port-side storage compartment.



### Windshield



Unsnap the retaining strap ① from the windshield and pivot it into place. Rotate the two latches ② to keep the windshield secured. When the windshield is open, be sure to secure it with the retaining strap to keep it from moving while underway or trailering. **WARNING! To avoid injury, window must be secured when vessel is in motion.**

## 2 FEATURES & FUNCTIONS

### REAR WALK-THROUGH

For easy access from the cabin area to the stern patio area and swim platform, lift out and stow the center rear seat cushion.

Press the center seat cushion firmly into place for seating when underway.

### SWIM PLATFORM

#### **⚠WARNING**

Stay away from the swim platform area while the engines are running. Exhaust gases coming from underneath it contain carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless gas which may cause brain damage or death when inhaled. Symptoms include nausea, dizziness, and drowsiness.

The swim platform area provides a place to stand or sit while putting on skis or a wakeboard, and includes a ladder to make boarding from the water easier. To use the ladder, pull it out from underneath the swim platform until it can drop down. Before operating the boat, return the ladder to its storage position.

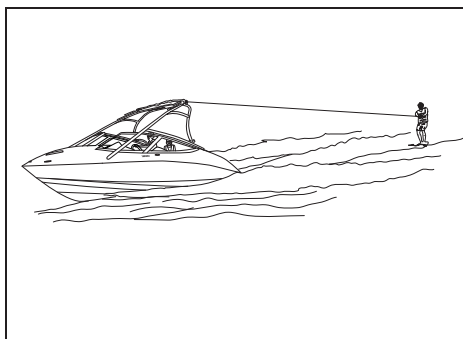
### WAKEBOARD TOWER (AR210 MODEL)

#### **⚠WARNING**

Severe injury or death can result if you ignore any of the following:

- Maximum towing capacity:  
1 person, 350 lb. (158 kg) max.
- Make sure tow rope is securely fastened to the tow pylon on the tower.

- Do not tow a tube or other inflatable from the tower. use the ski tow hook.
- Stay clear of the tow rope while pulling a wakeboard rider or skier.
- Do not climb, hang, or sit on the wakeboard tower.
- Make sure all knobs securing the folding tower are tightened before operation and check periodically during use.



#### **NOTICE:**

Do not modify the tower to tow from any other point or to carry accessories not designed for it. The tower could be damaged. Also, the tower folding feature is intended for storage only. The boat should not be transported or operated with the tower in the folded position.

## COLLAPSING THE WAKEBOARD TOWER

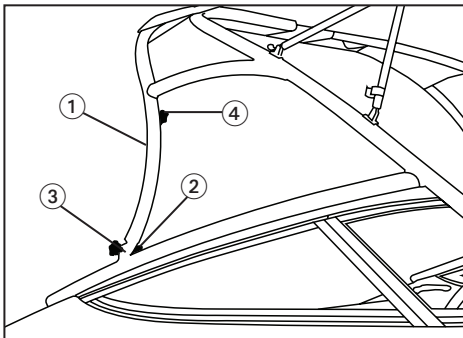
The Wakeboard Tower can be collapsed for boat storage in a building or under a canopy or carport.

### NOTICE:

- **Accidentally dropping the upper tower section while collapsing or raising it can damage the tower, the boat, or both. An assistant needs to help hold the upper tower section in place during the procedure.**
- **Do not operate the boat or transport it on the trailer with the tower in the collapsed position to avoid possible damage.**

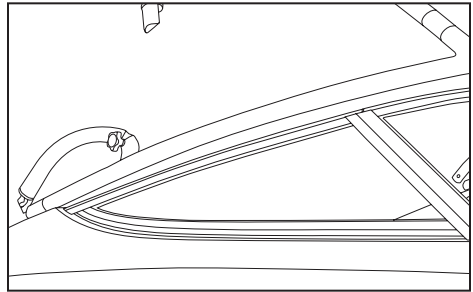
### Collapsing

- 1) Remove wakeboards and any other accessories from the wakeboard racks. Fold and secure the Bimini top (if up).
- 2) Have the two short tower storage supports ready. While an assistant holds the upper tower section in the middle, remove the inboard-side knobs from the bottom end of the tower supports on each side.



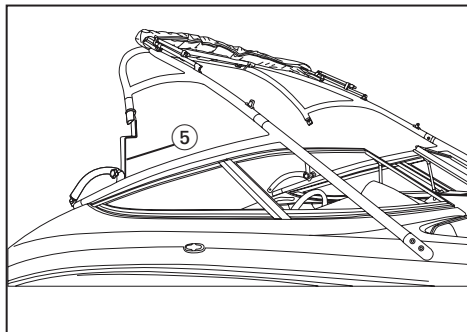
- ① Rear Tower Support
- ② Inboard Knob
- ③ Outer Knob
- ④ Upper Knob

- 3) Remove the knobs from the upper end of the tower supports, and then rotate the tower supports toward the back of the boat so they rest against the tower support bar. If desired, the tower supports can be removed completely and stored in one of the boat's storage compartments.



- 4) Attach the short tower storage supports to the bottom mount on each side and install the knobs, leaving them slightly loose. Have the assistant lower the upper tower section until it is at the correct height for the short tower storage supports.
- 5) Line up the short tower storage support with the hole in the upper tower section on each side. Install the knobs, but leave them slightly loose. Once all supports and knobs are in place, tighten all knobs securely.

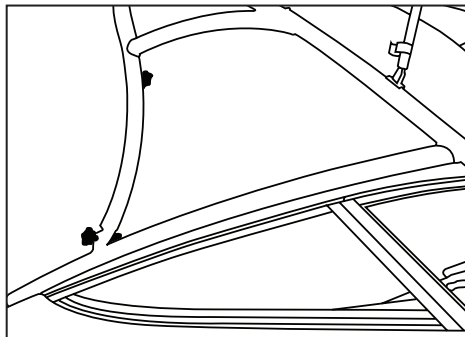
## 2 FEATURES & FUNCTIONS



⑤ Short Tower Storage Support

### Raising

- 1) While an assistant holds the upper tower section in the middle, remove the knobs from the top end of the short tower storage supports on each side.
- 2) Remove the inboard-side knobs from the bottom end of the short tower storage supports. Remove the storage supports.
- 3) Have the assistant raise the upper tower section to the raised position. Rotate the tower supports forward (install them first if they were removed) until the upper mounting hole on each side lines up with the hole in the tower.



- 4) Install the upper knobs on both sides, but leave them slightly loose.
- 5) Install the inboard-side knobs to the bottom supports, but leave them slightly loose. Once all supports and knobs are in place, tighten all knobs securely. Also make sure that the upper tower pivot point mounting bolt is securely fastened.
- 6) Install any accessories removed for storage, such as wakeboard racks. Store the short tower supports in a secure location for the next use.

---

## Chapter 3

### OPERATION

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <b>FUEL AND OIL</b> .....                   | 3-1  |
| Gasoline .....                              | 3-1  |
| Engine Oil .....                            | 3-2  |
| Engine Oil Level .....                      | 3-2  |
| <b>PRE-OPERATION CHECKS</b> .....           | 3-4  |
| Check List .....                            | 3-4  |
| Check Points .....                          | 3-5  |
| <b>OPERATION</b> .....                      | 3-15 |
| Starting the Engines .....                  | 3-15 |
| Stopping the Engines .....                  | 3-17 |
| Break-In Procedure .....                    | 3-18 |
| <b>DRIVING YOUR BOAT</b> .....              | 3-19 |
| Getting to Know Your Boat .....             | 3-19 |
| Learning to Operate Your Boat .....         | 3-19 |
| Turning the Boat .....                      | 3-20 |
| Boating with Passengers .....               | 3-21 |
| Boarding from the Water .....               | 3-22 |
| Boarding from a Dock or Landing Jetty ..... | 3-22 |
| Boarding from the Bow .....                 | 3-22 |
| Stopping .....                              | 3-23 |
| Docking .....                               | 3-23 |
| Leaving a Dock .....                        | 3-24 |
| Beaching .....                              | 3-24 |
| Anchoring .....                             | 3-25 |
| Crossing Wakes and Swells .....             | 3-26 |
| <b>POST-OPERATION CHECKS</b> .....          | 3-27 |
| <b>TRAILERING</b> .....                     | 3-29 |
| Hitch .....                                 | 3-29 |
| Trailer Checklist .....                     | 3-29 |
| Backing Your Trailer .....                  | 3-31 |
| Launching .....                             | 3-31 |
| Loading .....                               | 3-32 |
| Lifting .....                               | 3-32 |

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## FUEL AND OIL

### GASOLINE

#### **⚠ WARNING**

- Gasoline and gasoline vapors are extremely flammable. To avoid fires and explosions and to reduce the risk of injury when refueling, follow these instructions.
- Gasoline is poisonous and can cause injury or death. Handle gasoline with care. Never siphon gasoline by mouth. If you should swallow some gasoline, inhale a lot of gasoline vapor, or get some gasoline in your eyes, see your doctor immediately. If gasoline spills on your skin, wash with soap and water. If gasoline spills on your clothing, change your clothes.

#### **NOTICE:**

- Do not use leaded gasoline. Leaded gasoline can seriously damage the engine.
  - Avoid getting water and contaminants in the fuel tank. Contaminated fuel can cause poor performance and engine damage. Use only fresh gasoline that has been stored in clean containers.
- 1) Before refueling, turn off the engines. Never refuel while smoking, or while in the vicinity of sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition.
  - 2) Refuel the boat in a well-ventilated area. If the boat is in the water, be sure it is securely moored to the fueling dock. All passengers must be out of the boat during refueling.

- 3) Open the fuel tank filler cap, and then slowly add fuel to the fuel tank. Stop filling when the fuel just becomes visible in the bottom of the filler tube. Do not “top off” the tank, because gasoline could spill out.
- 4) Wipe up any spilled fuel immediately.
- 6) Close the fuel tank filler cap. Make sure the fuel tank filler cap is securely closed.

### Gasohol

#### **Recommended fuel:**

Regular unleaded gasoline with a minimum octane rating of 86  
(Pump octane number) =  $(R + M)/2$   
90 (Research octane number)  
Fuel tank capacity: 50 US gal (189 L)

There are two types of gasohol: gasohol containing ethanol and that containing methanol. Gasohol containing ethanol can be used if ethanol content does not exceed 10% and the fuel meets minimum octane ratings. Gasohol containing methanol is not recommended by Yamaha because it can cause fuel system damage or engine performance problems.

### Ring Free Fuel Additive

As fuel mixture burns in your engine's combustion chambers, carbon deposits are left behind. Over time, these deposits can reduce performance and even cause engine damage. Marine engines tend to run at lower operating temperatures than other engines, making them more likely to accumulate these harmful deposits. Ring Free Fuel

## 3 OPERATION

Additive, available from your Yamaha dealer, is formulated to remove existing deposits and, when used continuously, prevent new ones from forming, while also helping to keep fuel injectors and other fuel system components clean for proper performance and longer engine life.

### ENGINE OIL

**Recommended oil:**

Yamalube 4W

**Recommended engine oil type:**

SAE 10W-30, 10W-40, 20W-40,  
20W-50

**Recommended engine oil grade:**

API SE, SF, SG, SH, SJ, SL

### ENGINE OIL LEVEL

Check the oil level in both engines before each use. Check the oil on each engine when cold to be sure there is enough oil to run the engine

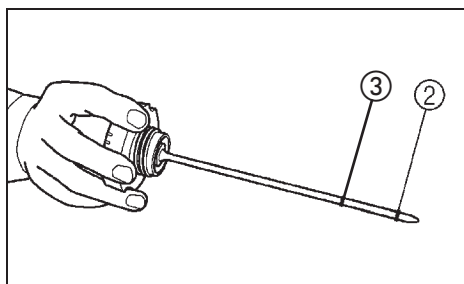
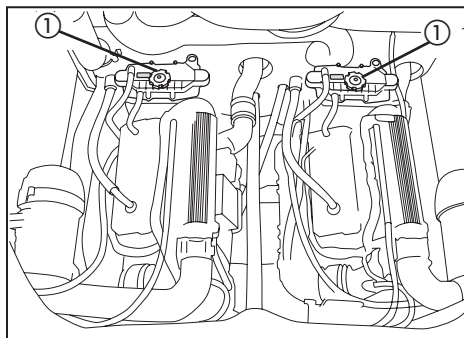
**NOTICE:**

Be sure the engine has enough oil but do not overfill. If there is too little oil, the engine can be damaged. If there is too much oil, the air filter can become saturated with oil, permanently damaging the filter and reducing engine performance. Follow the checking procedure carefully.

**TIP:**

- Each engine has an oil-tank system. It is normal for the oil level to vary depending upon whether the engine is cold or at operating temperature.
- Adding 1 US qt. (0.95 lit) of oil will raise the oil level on the dipstick by approximately 2.2 in. (56 mm).

To check oil, be sure the boat is level, either in the water or on the trailer. Open the engine compartment by pulling up on the two latches located under the front of the rear seat.



### Cold Engine Check

- 1) Remove the oil tank filler cap ①, wipe the dipstick with a clean rag, and then screw the cap on securely. Remove the cap again and check the oil level.



- 2) If the level is at least at the minimum level “L” mark ② on the dipstick, but less than the “F” mark ③, the engine can be operated. **NOTICE: If the level is above the “F” mark, the engine is overfilled. Consult a Yamaha dealer to have oil extracted from the engine to avoid damage.**
- 3) If oil must be added, add just enough oil to raise the level to the “L” mark. Adding more oil could result in an overfilled engine once it warms up.
- 4) Repeat for the other engine.
- 2) Remove the oil tank filler cap ①, wipe the dipstick with a clean rag, and then screw the cap on securely. Remove the cap again and check the oil level.
- 3) The oil level should be between the minimum and maximum level marks. If the level is below the “L” mark ②, then add only enough oil to raise the level above the “L” mark but never above the “F” mark ③. **NOTICE: If the level is above the “F” mark, the engine is overfilled. Consult a Yamaha dealer to have oil extracted from the engine to avoid damage.**
- 4) Repeat for the other engine.

### Warm Engine Check

- 1) Be sure the engine is warmed to operating temperature.

**TIP:** The engines are at the proper operating temperature after they have been run for 5 minutes or more at 7000 rpm or above and then at a trolling speed for 2 to 3 minutes. If the boat is on the trailer, run the engine with the flush attachment at an idle speed for 6 to 8 minutes, or at least 13 minutes if air temperature is 59° F (15°C) or colder.

# 3 OPERATION

## PRE-OPERATION CHECKS

### CHECK LIST

Before operating this boat, perform the checks in the following check list. Always follow the inspection and maintenance procedures and schedules described in this owner's/operator's manual.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Failure to inspect or maintain the boat properly increases the possibility of an accident or damage to the watercraft. Do not operate the watercraft if you find any problem. If a problem cannot be corrected by the procedures provided in this manual, have the boat inspected by a Yamaha dealer.

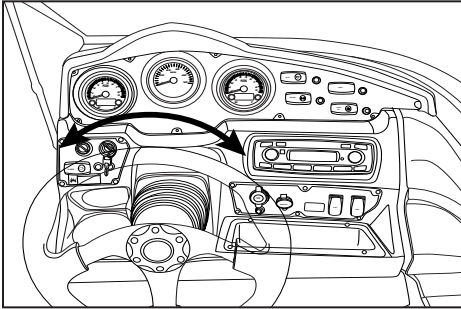
| ITEM                               | CHECK  | PAGE REF.   |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| <b>BEFORE LAUNCH OR OPERATION:</b> |  |             |
| STEERING                           | Check for proper steering operation.   | 3-5         |
| THROTTLE                           | Check for proper throttle operation.   | 3-5         |
| SHIFTING                           | Check for proper shift operation.  | 3-5         |
| LIGHTS AND HORN                    | Check lights to be sure they operate.<br>Press horn button to be sure it operates.                               | 3-9<br>3-10 |
| FIRE EXTINGUISHER                  | Check readiness of the extinguisher.   | 3-6         |
| HULL                               | Check the hull for damage or cracks before launching.  |             |
| ACCESS PORT CAPS                   | Check for proper installation.   | 3-6         |
| JET (WATER INTAKES)                | Check that no debris is in the intakes before launching.   | 3-7         |
| FUEL SYSTEM                        | Check fuel system for leaks.   | 3-7, 4-10   |
| FUEL AND ENGINE OIL LEVELS         | Check fuel and oil level; add as necessary.  | 3-7         |
| BATTERY                            | Check battery condition, mounting, and connection.   | 3-7         |
| DRAINAGE SYSTEM                    | Check, and remove all water and fuel residue before launching. Be sure drain plugs are tightened.                | 3-8         |
| ENGINE COMPARTMENT                 | Operate the blower for at least 4 minutes. Open engine hood and check to be sure no gasoline vapors are present. | 3-9         |
| ENGINE HOOD                        | Check that hood latch is secure.   | 2-17        |
| BIMINI TOP                         | Check that the top is secure.  | 3-11, 3-13  |
| COLLAPSED TOWER FASTENERS          | Check that the tower fasteners are secured.  | 2-21        |
| <b>AFTER LAUNCH</b>                |  |             |
| SWITCHES                           | Check operation of the ignition start switches and engine stop switch lanyard.                                   | 3-10        |
| COOLING WATER PILOT OUTLETS        | Check that water comes out while the engines are running.  | 3-10        |

**TIP:** Steering and Shifting Pre-Operation Checks will require two persons, one person to operate controls and one person to observe proper operation at the stern.

**TIP:** Pre-operation checks should be made each time the boat is used. These checks can be completed in a short time. It is worth the time spent to ensure safety and reliability.

## CHECK POINTS

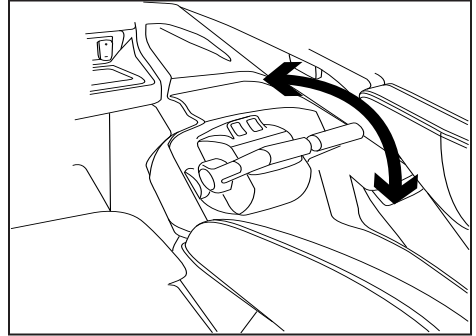
### Steering



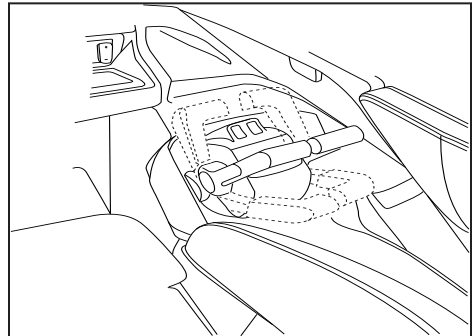
Make sure the wheel is not loose. There should not be any free play, either in-and-out or in rotation. Turn the steering wheel full-right and full-left to make sure operation is smooth and unrestricted throughout the whole range.

Make sure both jet nozzles change directions as the steering wheel is turned. The jet nozzles should point to starboard (right) when the wheel is turned right. The jet nozzles should point to port (left) when the wheel is turned left. There should not be free play between the steering wheel and the jet nozzles.

### Throttle/Shifters

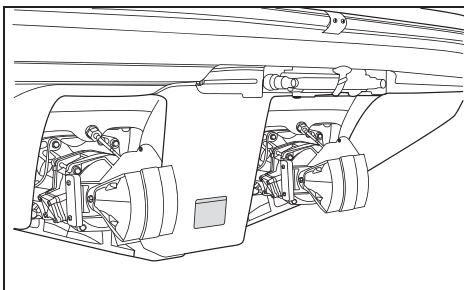


Move the control levers several times through their full range of motion. Operation should be smooth over the complete range of motion and the levers should return to Neutral without hesitation.

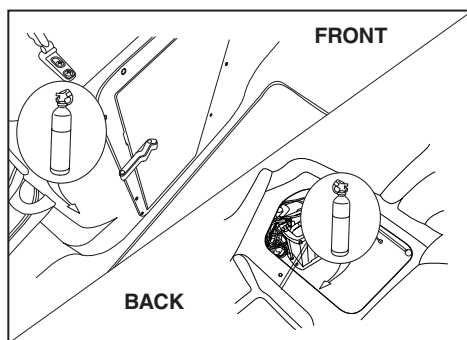


Before launching, make sure both jet pump gates drop down over the jet nozzles to their stopper positions when the control levers are moved to the Reverse position. Also be sure both jet pump gates return to the full-up stopper position when the levers are moved to the Forward position.

### 3 OPERATION



#### Fire Extinguishers



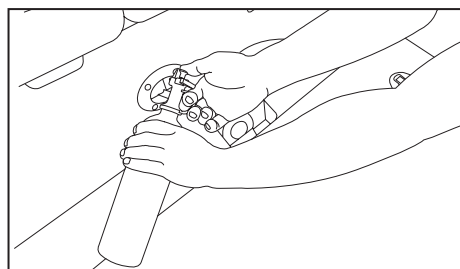
Make sure at least one fire extinguisher is aboard and full. See the instructions supplied by the extinguisher manufacturers to determine indication of condition. As an inboard boat less than 26 feet in length, your boat must be fitted with one B-1 type fire extinguisher when navigating waters controlled by the U.S. Coast Guard. In addition, most state and local boating laws require that the craft carry a USCG-approved fire extinguisher whenever the boat is operated.

Fire extinguishers are not standard equipment with this boat. If you do not have them, contact your local Yamaha Boat dealer or fire extinguisher dealer for ones meeting the proper specifications.

One fire extinguisher is to be mounted in the port side storage compartment. The fire extinguisher recommended for this location is a chemical-type extinguisher with a capacity of two pounds or more.

If you choose to have two fire extinguishers, the other fire extinguisher is to be mounted inside the compartment under the rear passenger seat on the port side. There is a location label outside the compartment. This fire extinguisher located near the engine compartment should be a “clean agent” type designed to displace oxygen, such as CO<sub>2</sub> or other inert gasses or FE-36™, and have a capacity of five pounds or more. A chemical-type fire extinguisher may not help when sprayed into the engine compartment through the Fire-Port™ because that type needs to be aimed directly at the base of the flames to be effective. See below for Fire Port™ information.

#### Fire Port™



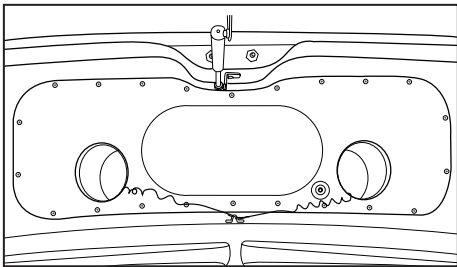
A Fire Port™ is mounted below the center seat in the rear passenger area. Use this port to spray the contents of a fire extinguisher into the engine compartment if a fire breaks out in the engine area. **WARNING! If there is a fire in the engine compartment, opening the hatch will add more**

**oxygen to the fire, increasing the risk of a larger fire or an explosion.**

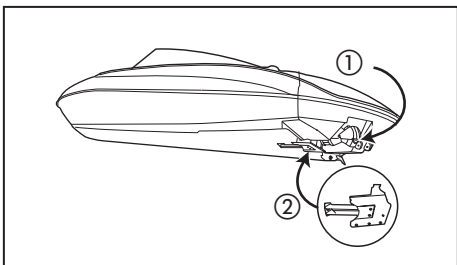
If you see smoke or otherwise suspect a fire, you can look through the transparent flaps of the Fire Port™ to look for signs of flames. If there is a fire, push the nozzle of the fire extinguisher through the Fire Port™ and follow the manufacturer's instructions to empty the contents of the fire extinguisher into the engine compartment. A "clean agent" type fire extinguisher is recommended; a chemical-type fire extinguisher may not be adequate in this application. See Fire Extinguishers above for more information.

### Access Port Caps

Lift the hatch on the rear platform. Pull up forcefully on the T-handle of each cap. If the cap will move, it is not installed properly. Refer to "Jet Pump Clean-Out Procedure" on page 5-5 for proper installation instructions.



### Jet Intakes



- ① Jet Thrust Intakes
- ② Intake Grates

Before launching the boat, carefully check the jet intakes under the boat for weeds, debris, or anything else that might restrict the intake of water. If the intakes are clogged, cavitation could occur, reducing jet thrust, and possibly damaging jet pump parts. In some cases, the engine may overheat because of a lack of cooling water, and damage could result. Engine cooling water is fed to the engine by the jet pumps (see page 3-10).

Refer to **Jet Pump Clean-Out** procedures on page 5-5 before attempting to remove weeds or debris from the jet intake or impeller areas. **WARNING! Rotating parts could cause severe injury or death. Before attempting to remove weeds or debris from the jet intake or impeller areas; shut off the engines, remove ignition key, then remove the engine shut-off switch cord from the shut-off switch.**

### Fuel System

Refer to page 4-10, "FUEL SYSTEM INSPECTION," for correct procedure.

### Fuel and Engine Oil Levels

- 1) Turn the right switch key to ON. Wait for the fuel gauge needle to stop moving, then note the fuel level. Add fuel if necessary.

**TIP:** The fuel level is most accurate when the boat is sitting level on the trailer or in the water.

## 3 OPERATION

- 2) Open the engine hatch, then check oil level in the engines. Add as necessary (see page 3-2).

### Battery

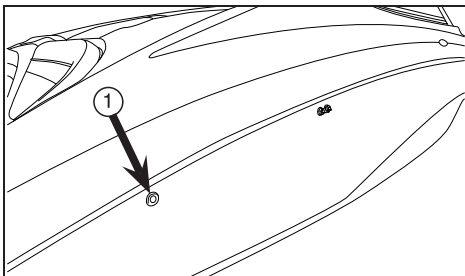
Check the battery condition and the battery electrolyte level. Make sure connections are tight and that battery is properly secured. **WARNING! The battery must always be fully charged and in good condition. Loss of battery power may leave you stranded. Never operate the boat if the battery does not have sufficient power to start the engine or if it shows any other signs of decreased power.**

### Drainage System

#### Self-Bailing Deck —

Most water which enters the self bailing deck area bails automatically out the stern through the large self-draining drain hole in the deck. A one-way check valve in the drain prevents water from traveling back to the deck during mooring or while moving in reverse.

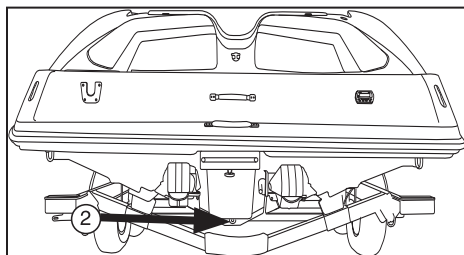
#### Bilge Pump —



Your boat is equipped with a drainage system that channels water that enters the boat from the storage compartments to the bilge under the engine compartment. When the bilge pump is turned on (see page 2-14), the pump

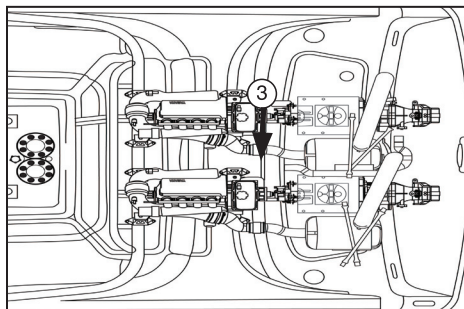
will sense when there is excessive water in the bilge and will automatically drain most of it through the outlet ①. For normal operation, turn the bilge pump switch on during boat use and turn it off when leaving the boat. **NOTICE: If the boat is to be left in the water after use, leave the bilge pump switch in the ON position. The pump will activate if needed to drain any water accumulating in the bilge.**

#### Drain Plug —



A drain plug ② is located at the center of the stern to allow more complete draining when the boat is removed from the water.

#### Engine Compartment and Fuel Compartment Drain Plug —



Water will not normally enter the engine compartment areas during operation. If it does, open the drain plug ③ and allow water to drain. Also open the engine compartment plug when

flushing the engine area with fresh water after salt water operation.

## NOTICE:

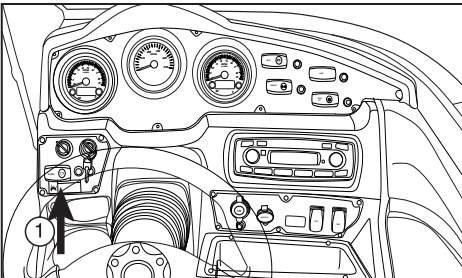
- Excessive water in the engine compartment bilge can splash into the air cleaner and engine. This could cause engine damage.
- Be sure all drain plugs are tightened before operating your boat.

If a fuel or fuel/water mixture drains from the fuel tank compartment drain or is found in the engine compartment, wipe it up immediately with dry rags. **WARNING! This indicates a fuel leak. Do not operate the boat until the source of the fuel leak is found and corrected. Gasoline and its vapors are highly flammable and explosive.**

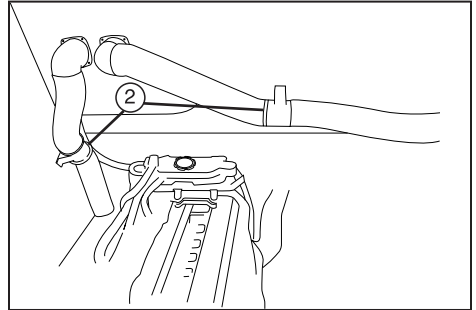
## Engine Compartment

### ⚠ WARNING

Gasoline vapors can explode. Before starting the engines, operate the blower for at least 4 minutes and check the engine compartment bilge for gasoline vapors. Do not start the engines if you can smell fuel vapors in the engine compartment or if there are any loose electrical connections. Contact your dealer if there is a problem you cannot locate or correct.

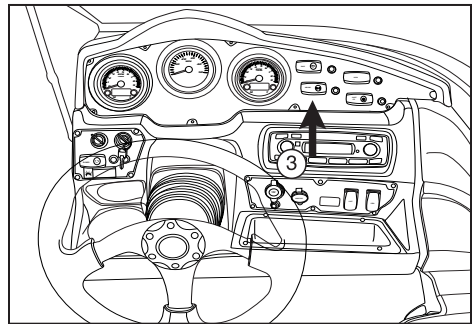


Operate the bilge blower switch ① for at least 4 minutes before starting the engines. Open engine hood and check to be sure no gasoline vapors are present. Check for fuel leaks or loose electrical connections.

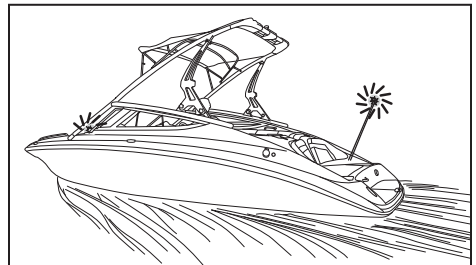


② Blower motors

## Lights

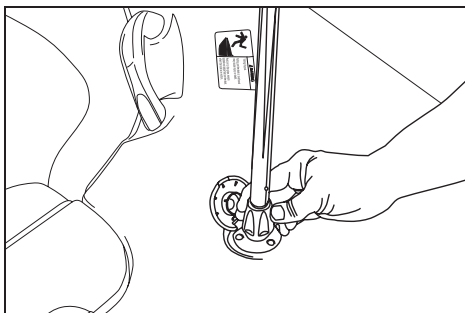


Check for proper operation of the bow, stern, and instrument lights by pressing the switch ③ on the control panel.





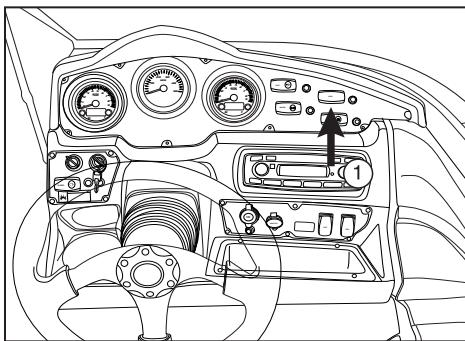
### 3 OPERATION



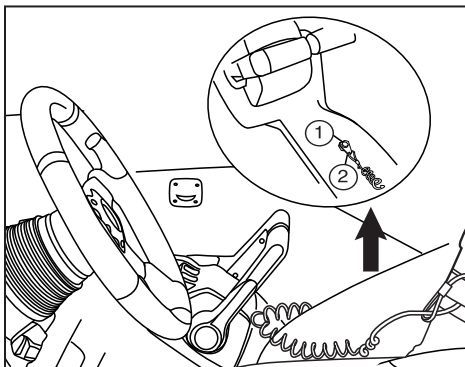
If the stern light is not installed, remove it from the storage area, lift the socket cover, and install it into the socket to check operation.

#### Horn

Press the horn switch ① to be sure the horn operates.



#### Engine Shut-Off Switch



① Engine shut-off switch

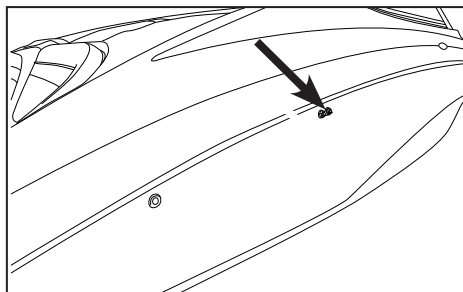
② Clip with cord

First, place the boat in the water to provide adequate engine cooling. Start the engine, and then remove the engine shut-off switch clip, and verify that the engine stops.

Refer to pages 3-15 to 3-17, "STARTING THE ENGINES," for information on proper operation of the starter switch.

#### Cooling-Water Pilot Outlets

Check that water comes out from the pilot outlets while engine is running in the water. Refer to page 2-13 for correct operation of the device.



**TIP:** It may take up to 20 seconds for water to reach the pilot outlets when first launching the boat. The amount and force of the exiting water will vary with engine rpm.

#### NOTICE:

A continuous flow of water from the pilot hole shows that water is flowing through the engine cooling passages. If water is not flowing out of the pilot hole during operation, do not continue to run the engines.

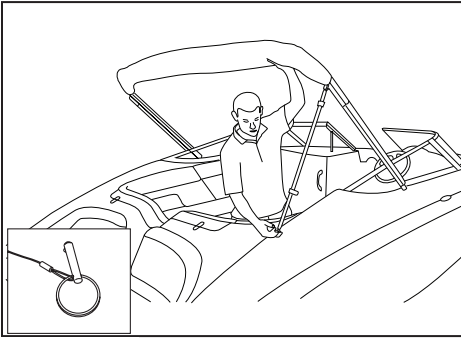


**Overheating and serious damage could occur. See Overheat Warning System, page 2-13, for more information.**

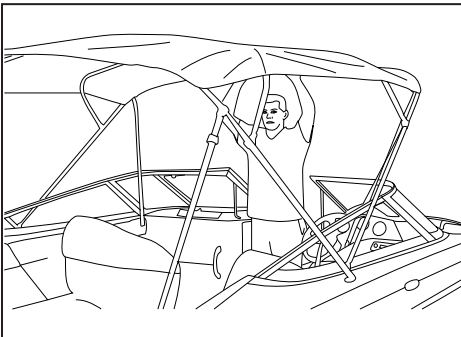
## BIMINI TOP (SX210 MODEL)

Raising from the fully collapsed storage position.

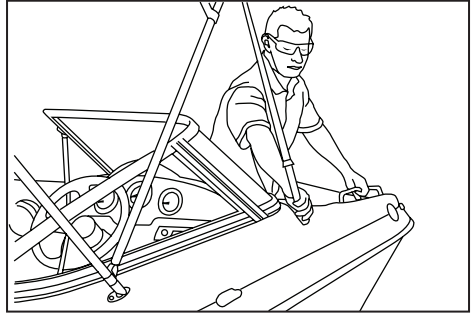
- 1) Raise the top and secure the rear support poles to the rear support pole mounts with the lock pins.



- 2) Unzip and remove the storage cover.
- 3) Unfold the top by pulling to the bow of the boat.



- 4) Attach the snap hooks to the strap eyes.



- 5) The top should be snug and wrinkle free. If the top is too loose or too tight, adjust the front straps by sliding the buckle up or down the strap as needed.

### NOTICE:

**Do not exceed 45 mph (72 km/h) with the Bimini top in the up position.**

### Storing In the Upright Position

- 1) Unhook the front straps and pull the top to the back.
- 2) Roll the fabric around the frames and zip the storage cover in place.

### NOTICE:

**Do not trailer the boat with the Bimini top in the fully extended or upright storage position. Put the cover in the fully collapsed position to avoid damage.**

## **3** OPERATION

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### **Storing In the Fully Collapsed Position**

- 1) Follow the steps for storing in the upright position.
- 2) Remove the snap pins holding the rear support poles to the mounting brackets.
- 3) Lower the top onto the rear deck/hatch.

### **Trailing with the Bimini Top**

The Bimini top must be secured to the boat when it is being trailered. When trailered with a Genuine Yamaha Cover, simply store the Bimini top in the fully collapsed position and install the cover. If a cover is not used, wrap an elastic cord around the top and secure the ends to the ski tow hook to restrict movement.

### **Removing the Bimini Top**

- 1) Follow the steps for storing in the fully collapsed position.
- 2) Remove the lock pins holding the Bimini top to the mounting brackets.
- 3) The top can now be removed from your boat.

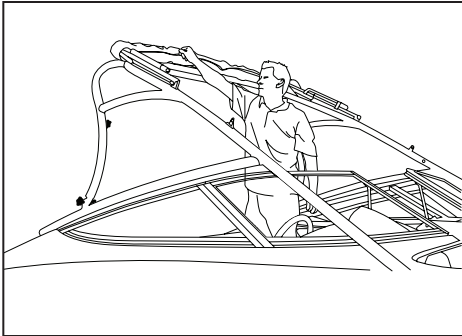
When reinstalling the Bimini top, simply reverse the removal steps making sure the lock pins are fully engaged.

See page 4-4 for Bimini top care information.

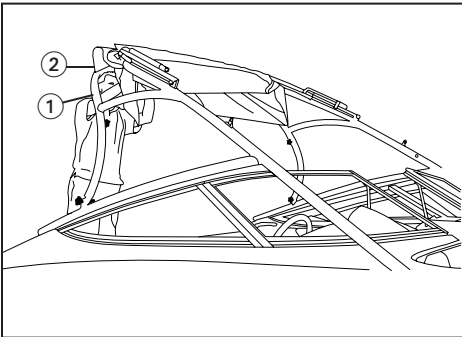
## BIMINI TOP (AR210 MODEL)

### Raising

- 1) Unstrap the top. Unzip and remove the storage cover, then unwrap the top.

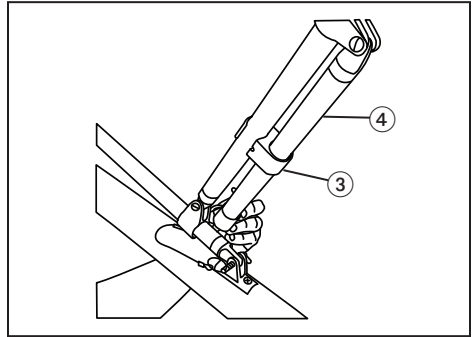


- 2) Attach the zippered flaps of the fabric of the top to the rearmost tower tube.



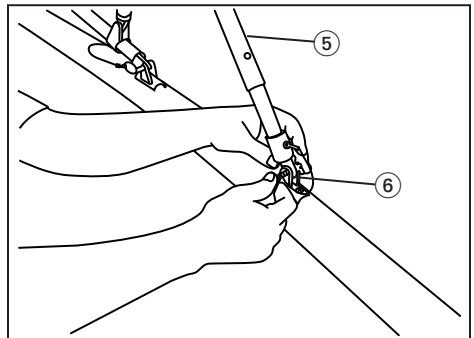
- ① Tower Tube
- ② Zipper Flaps

- 3) Pull the top forward. Unclip the plastic clips and pull the forward supports toward the bow. Extend the supports to the long position.



- ③ Plastic Clip
- ④ Forward Support

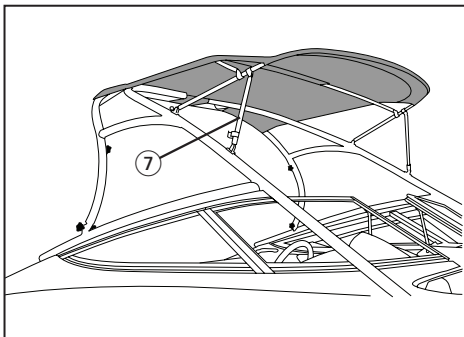
- 4) Attach the forward support poles to the mount brackets with the spring-loaded pins



- ⑤ Forward Support Pole
- ⑥ Spring Loaded Pin

## 3 OPERATION

- 5) Collapse the front support poles until the snap buttons click into place to tighten the top fabric.



⑦ Collapsed Support Pole

### NOTICE:

**Do not exceed 45 mph (72 km/h) with the Bimini top in the up position.**

### Storing

- 1) Extend the forward support poles by pressing in the snap buttons.
- 2) Remove the spring-loaded pins. Push the forward support poles back and clip the plastic supports into place on the other support poles.
- 3) Unzip the flaps holding the top to the rearmost tower tube.
- 4) Roll the fabric around the frame. Put on the storage cover and zip it into place.
- 5) Secure the top to the tower using the straps provided.

### Trailing with the Bimini Top

The top must be in the lowered position, covered, and strapped to the tower or removed from the tower entirely before attempting to trailer the boat.

### Removing the Bimini Top

- 1) Follow the steps for storing.
- 2) Remove the lock pins holding the Bimini top to the mounting brackets.
- 3) The top can now be removed from your boat.

When reinstalling the Bimini top, simply reverse the removal steps making sure the lock pins are fully engaged.

See page 4-4 for Bimini top care information.

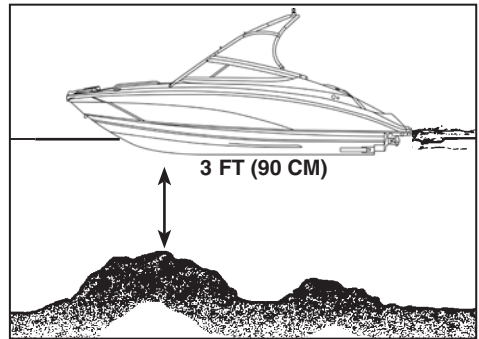
## OPERATION

### STARTING THE ENGINES

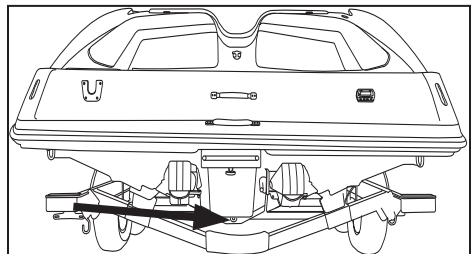
#### **⚠ WARNING**

SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH MAY RESULT IF YOU IGNORE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Before operating your boat, become familiar with all controls. Consult your Yamaha dealer about any control or function you do not fully understand. Failure to understand how the controls work could cause an accident or prevent you from avoiding an accident.
- Attach the engine shut-off switch cord to your personal flotation device or your arm or leg, before operating. Failure to attach cord could result in a runaway boat if operator is ejected.



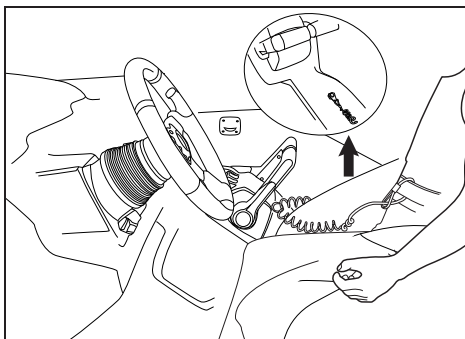
- 1) Always make sure the boat is launched and used in waters that are free from weeds and debris, and at least 3 ft. (90 cm) deep. **WARNING! Never operate in water that is less than 3 ft. (90 cm) deep. You increase your chance of hitting an underwater obstacle. You could be injured. Pebbles or sand can also be sucked into the jet (water) intake, damaging the impeller.**



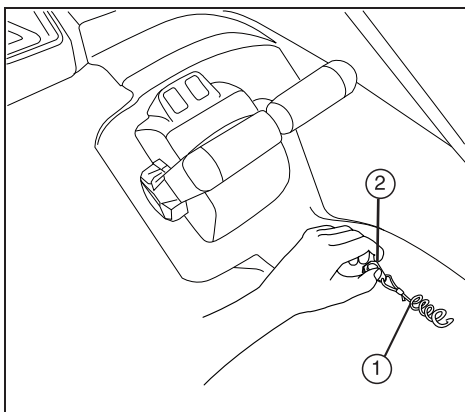
#### **NOTICE:**

There is a hull drain plug at the bottom of the stern in the center. Be sure it is securely tightened before launching the boat.

### 3 OPERATION

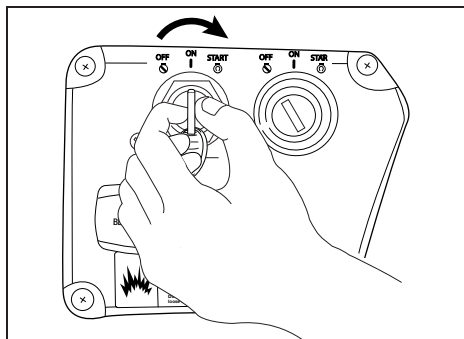


- 2) Attach the engine shut-off cord to your PFD. Install the cord clip onto the engine shut-off switch by pushing the clip groove over the nut beneath the knob. Be sure the cord is not wrapped around the steering wheel or tangled in the controls.



- ① Engine shut-off switch  
② Clip with cord

**TIP:** It is not possible to start the engine with the clip removed from the engine shut-off switch. However, the starter motor will turn the engine over.



- 3) Put the control levers in the Neutral position. The starter motor will not operate unless the shift lever is in Neutral. Turn the ignition key to "Start." When the engine starts, release the key. If the engine does not start after 5 seconds of cranking, release the key. Wait at least 15 seconds before trying to start the engine again.

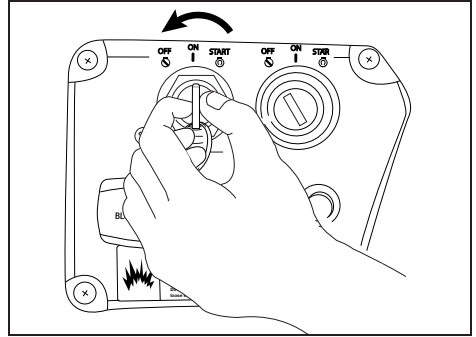
**NOTICE:**

- Never turn the ignition key to “Start” while the engine is running. The starter mechanism could be damaged.
- If the starter motor is engaged continuously for more than 5 seconds, the battery will become quickly discharged and it will be impossible to start the engine. The starter motor may also be damaged if it is engaged continuously for more than 5 seconds.

On this boat, the engines are connected directly to the drive unit. Starting either engine generates some thrust immediately. Only enough throttle should be applied to keep the engine at a fast enough idle to stay running.

**NOTICE:**

Do not operate the boat with just one engine running. Severe engine damage could result because water can flood the non-operating engine through the cooling water intake. If single-engine operation is unavoidable, operate the boat at a “no wake” speed only.

**STOPPING THE ENGINES**

To stop the engine, return the throttle levers to the idle position, then turn the main switches to “Off.” The engines can also be stopped by pulling the engine stop switch lanyard.

**⚠ WARNING**

Once the engines have stopped, you have **NO STEERING CONTROL** over the boat. You could collide with another boat, a dock, or other obstacle.

Remove the ignition keys and the engine stop switch lanyard if the boat will be left unattended.

Stopping the engines immediately after operating at high rpm is not recommended. Let the engines cool off at idle or low speed for a few minutes first.

## **3** OPERATION

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### **BREAK-IN PROCEDURE**

The engine break-in period is essential to allow the various components of the engine to wear and polish themselves to the correct operating clearances. This ensures proper performance and promotes longer component life.

- 1) Launch the boat and start the engines (see page 3-15).
- 2) For the first 5 minutes, run the engines at trolling speed. For the 30 minutes of operation after that, keep the engine speed below 5,000 rpm. For the hour of operation after that, keep the engine speed below 8,000 rpm.
- 3) Proceed with normal operation.



## DRIVING YOUR BOAT

### GETTING TO KNOW YOUR BOAT

Operating your boat requires skills acquired through practice over a period of time. Take the time to learn the basic techniques well before attempting more difficult maneuvers.

Boating with your new boat can be a very enjoyable activity, providing you with hours of pleasure. But it is essential to familiarize yourself with the operation of the boat to achieve the skill necessary to enjoy boating safely. Before operating this boat, read this Owner's Manual, the Operation Instruction Card, and all Warning and Caution labels on the boat. Pay particular attention to the safety information in Chapter 1. Read all warning and caution labels on your boat.

This boat is designed to carry one operator along with up to eight passengers, and cargo, as long as the total weight of people and cargo does not exceed 1840 lb. (835 kg). Never have more than nine people in the boat.

### LEARNING TO OPERATE YOUR BOAT

Before boating, always perform the Pre-Operation Checks listed on page 3-4. The short time spent checking the machine's condition will reward you with added safety and a more reliable boat.

Know and follow U.S. Coast Guard, state, and local laws when operating your boat.

Select a wide area to learn in, where visibility is good and other boat traffic is light. Keep the proper distance from other boats and vehicles. Do not operate where people are swimming.

Always attach the engine stop switch lanyard to your personal flotation device before operating.

You and all other passengers must always wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device when riding in the boat. You should consider wearing water shoes, eye protection, gloves, and other protective apparel. Water sports increase your risk of injury from contact with your boat, other vessels, docks, rocks, or coral.

A water-skier should wear protective clothing. Severe internal injuries can occur if water is forced into body cavities as a result of falling into the water or while reboarding. Normal swimwear does not adequately protect against forceful water entry into rectum or vagina. The skier should wear a wetsuit bottom or clothing that provides equivalent protection. Such clothing includes thick, tightly woven, sturdy, and snug fitting apparel such as denim, but does not include spandex or similar fabrics like those used in bicycle shorts.

Grip the wheel firmly and keep both feet on the deck when driving the boat.

## 3 OPERATION

### TURNING THE BOAT

#### ⚠ WARNING

- **Do not pull the throttle levers back to idle when trying to steer away from objects – you need throttle to steer.**
- **Be sure passengers are holding on before making turns. An unprepared passenger could lose balance and fall.**

Steering control depends on the combination of steering wheel position and the amount of throttle.

Water sucked in through the intake grate is pressurized by the impeller in the jet pump. As the pressurized water is expelled from the pump through the jet thrust nozzle, it creates thrust to move and steer the boat. The higher the engine speed, the more thrust is produced.

The amount of jet thrust, in addition to the position of the steering wheel, determines how sharply you turn.

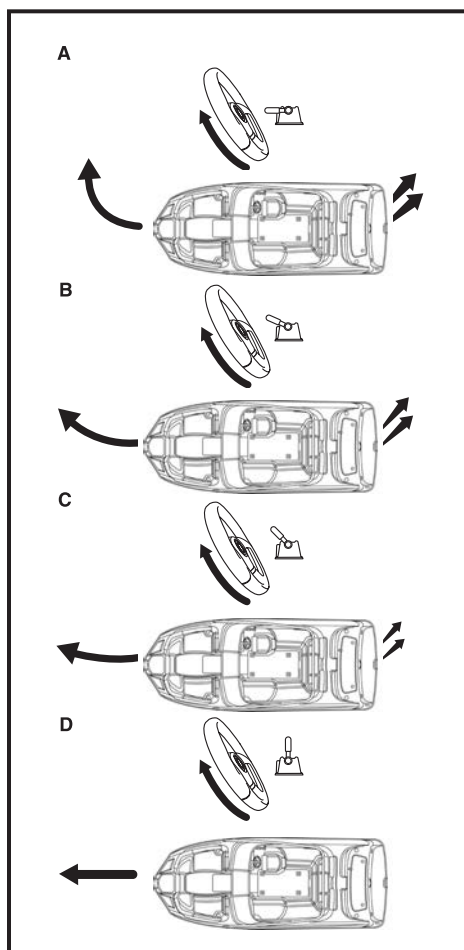
- A. More throttle produces high thrust, so the boat will turn more sharply.
- B. Less throttle produces low thrust, so the boat will turn more gradually.
- C. Pulling the levers back to idle or Neutral produces only minimum thrust. If you are traveling at speeds above trolling, you will have rapidly decreasing ability to steer without throttle. You may still have some turning ability immediately after pulling the throttles back to idle, but once the engine slows down, the boat will no longer respond to steering wheel

input until you apply throttle again or you reach a trolling speed.

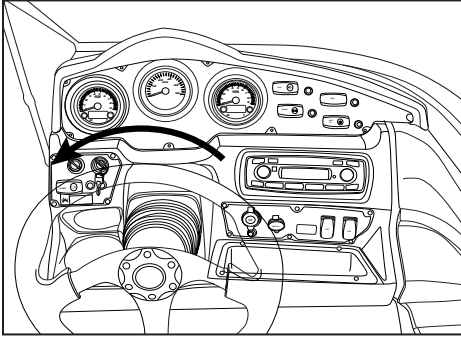
At trolling speed, the boat can be turned gradually by steering wheel position alone using just the amount of thrust available at engine idle.

- D. If the engines are stopped, there is no thrust. The boat will go straight even though the steering wheel is turned.

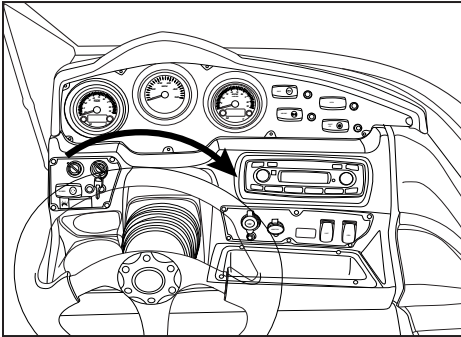
### YOU NEED THROTTLE TO STEER.



## TURNING LEFT



## TURNING RIGHT



## BOATING WITH PASSENGERS

**⚠ WARNING**

When passengers are on board, make sure they are seated and holding on before you start to accelerate. An unprepared passenger could lose balance and fall.

Your boat is designed for one operator and up to eight passengers only. Never have more than nine people in the boat. Passengers must sit in one of the seats and hold onto the grips. Passengers should sit so the weight in the boat is balanced from side-to-side and bow-to-stern as much as possible. If the passenger seat in front of the helm is used, be sure the operator's view ahead is not obstructed.

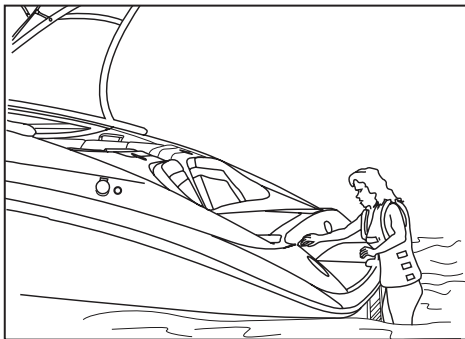
## BOARDING FROM THE WATER

**⚠ WARNING**

Severe internal injuries can occur if water is forced into body cavities as a result of being near the jet thrust nozzles.

- Do not board from the rear, use swim platform, or swim behind boat if engines are running.
- Stay away from the back of the boat when engines are running.
- Stay away from the swim step while the engines are running. Exhaust gases coming from underneath it contain carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless gas which may cause brain damage or death when inhaled. Symptoms include nausea, dizziness, and drowsiness.

### 3 OPERATION



- 2) Climb up onto the swim platform, then sit in one of the seats provided.

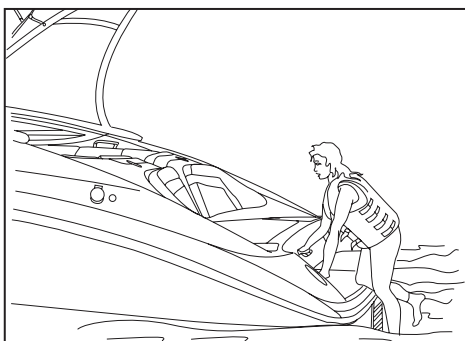
#### **BOARDING FROM A DOCK OR LANDING JETTY**

- 1) Board the boat from the side. One person should board at a time by stepping into the boat. Never jump in. Avoid stepping on slick gelcoat surfaces on the boat's gunwales, especially if wet.
- 2) Sit in one of the seats provided and put both feet on the deck.

#### **BOARDING FROM THE BOW**

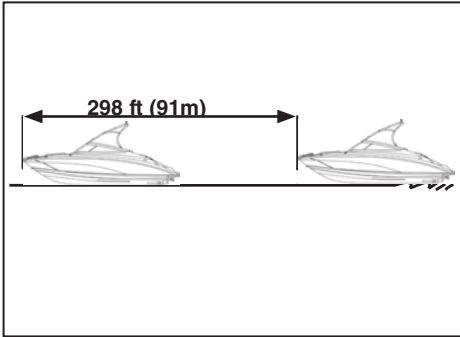
A ladder is available when boarding from the bow of the boat is desired, such as when the boat is beached.

- 1) Open the Bow Anchor Storage compartment (see page 2-17).
- 2) Extend the front ladder, then close the storage compartment's cover to use as a step
- 3) When finished boarding, retract and stow the ladder under the compartment cover.



- 1) Be sure engines are off, then move to the stern of the boat. Pull out the ladder and climb up onto the step. Return the ladder to the stowed position before climbing into the boat.

## STOPPING



### ⚠ WARNING

- You will lose steering control if you completely pull the throttles back to idle. You need throttle to steer.
- Do not use the reverse function to slow down or stop the boat from planing speed as it could cause you to lose control, be ejected, or impact the steering wheel or other parts of the boat. This could increase the risk of serious injury.

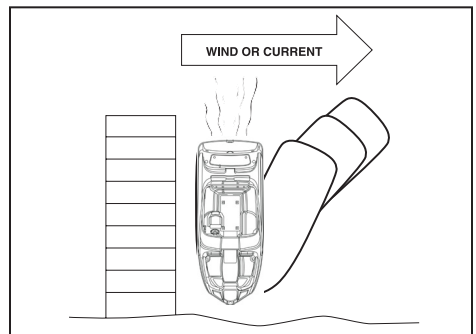
The boat is not equipped with a separate braking system. It is stopped by water resistance after the throttle levers are moved back to idle. From full speed, the boat stops in approximately 298 ft. (91m) after the throttle is moved back to idle. The stopping distance varies depending on gross weight, water surface conditions, and wind direction. The stated straight-line stopping distance should be used for a reference. The boat slows down as soon as the throttle levers are returned to idle but will coast for a distance before fully stopping. If you are not sure you can stop in time before hitting an obstacle, apply throttle and turn in another direction.

## DOCKING

- 1) Make sure no obstructions, boats or swimmers are close to the boat. Come to a stop before you reach the dock.
- 2) Notice how wind and water currents are affecting boat movement as you attach your mooring lines and fenders.
- 3) Approach the dock at idle speed. Use reverse as necessary during slow speed maneuvering to help control speed and direction. Position the boat according to wind and water conditions. **WARNING! Do not use your hand, arm, or other part of your body to try to keep the boat from hitting the dock. You could be injured if the boat pushes against the dock.**

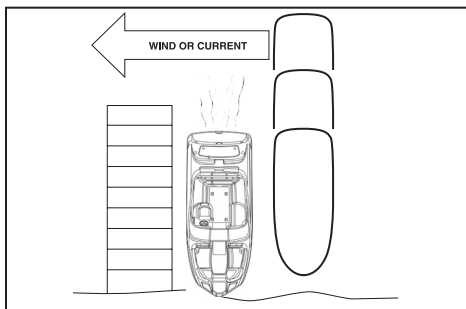
### Wind or current pushing boat away from dock:

Slowly approach the dock at about a 45° angle. Secure the bow to the dock, then use engine thrust or a boat hook to gently move the stern to the dock.



## 3 OPERATION

### Wind or current pushing boat toward dock:



Slowly maneuver to a shallow angle and allow the boat to move toward the dock.

### No wind or current:

Approach the dock at a shallow angle. Secure the bow to the dock, then use engine thrust or a boat hook to gently move the stern to the dock.

### LEAVING A DOCK

Because boats steer from the stern, the stern first moves in the direction opposite your desired turn. It is especially important to understand this characteristic when leaving a dock. If you simply turn the wheel to steer the bow away from the dock, as you would when driving a car out of a parking space, you will drive the stern of the boat into the dock. Following is a basic maneuvering technique which can be used in most circumstances.

1) With engines idling and the bow still moored to the dock, turn the steering wheel toward the dock. This will start to move the stern of the boat away from the dock.

2) When the stern is out a few feet, release the bow mooring then steer in the direction you want the bow to move. Open the throttle slightly and begin to move away from the dock.

### BEACHING

- 1) Make sure no obstructions, boats or swimmers are near the beach.
- 2) Approach the beach slowly and stop the engines when the water is about 3 ft. (90 cm) deep. Remember: turning is impossible with the engine stopped.
- 3) Get out of the boat and pull the bow up on the beach.
- 4) When leaving the beach, push the boat out into water that is at least 3 ft. (90 cm) deep before starting the engines.

### NOTICE:

- **Small pebbles, sand, seaweed, and other debris can be ingested into the jet intake and impair or damage the impeller. Always stop the engines before beaching the boat. Be sure the boat is in water 3 ft. (90 cm) deep before starting the engines again.**
- **Do not beach the boat on rocky beaches. The hull gelcoat and exposed pump housings can be damaged.**
- **Pay attention to shifts in tides. Beaching at high tide may make it impossible to re-launch the boat if the tide recedes.**

## ANCHORING

### WARNING

**Always anchor from the bow. Anchoring from the stern will make the boat unsteady. A strong current can pull a stern-anchored boat underwater.**

Select an anchor appropriate for your boat and water conditions. A “danforth” (or fluke) type anchor is suitable for most applications; your dealer can help you choose an anchor.

- 1) Make sure the anchor line is securely tied to the anchor and to the bow eye.
- 2) Move the boat to the spot where you want to lower the anchor, heading the boat into the wind or current. Stop the boat, then lower the anchor until it hits bottom.
- 3) While keeping tension on the line, slowly back up the boat until you have let out line that is 4 to 6 times the depth of the water. For example, if you are anchoring in 10 feet of water, let out 40 to 60 feet of line. Secure the line.
- 4) Pull on the line to be sure the anchor is holding. Also, periodically check your boat's position against the shoreline to make sure it is not drifting and dragging the anchor. Reset if necessary.
- 5) To pull in (“weigh”) the anchor, start the engines and move forward, keeping tension on the line as you pull it in. When the anchor line is straight up and down, pull hard to lift the anchor from the bottom material.
- 6) If the anchor is stuck on the bottom, try this: Let out a few feet of anchor line and secure the line to the boat, again. Slowly maneuver the boat around the anchor until the anchor pulls loose. Keep the line taut during this procedure.

### 3 OPERATION

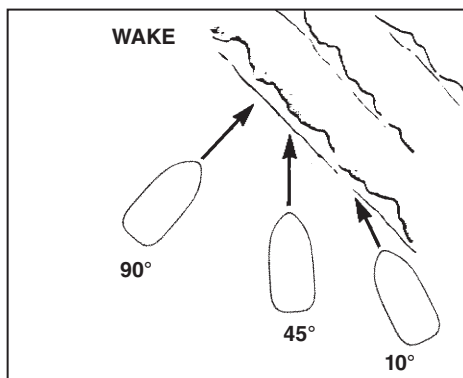
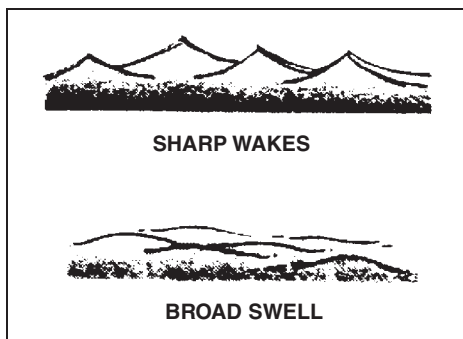
#### CROSSING WAKES AND SWELLS

You will not always have flat, smooth water. There will be swells and wakes from other boats, etc.

The best way to cross wakes and swells is with the least jolt to you and the boat. Small swells are not as difficult to cross as larger swells or wakes. Crossing a sharp wake gives more of a jolt than a broad swell.

To cross a wake or swell, change your speed and choose the angle at which you cross the wake or swell. Usually, a slower speed and “quartering” the wake (crossing at an angle) will reduce the jolt.

Two other things you may notice. The first is that crossing a group of wakes or swells is not as easy or smooth as crossing just one wake. The second is that when you quarter the wake or swell the boat will try to steer away from the wake or swell. When crossing at a  $45^\circ$  angle, you may not notice this, but at a smaller angle, say  $10^\circ$ , it can be very strong. Be prepared to steer and balance as necessary.





## POST-OPERATION CHECKS

### POST-OPERATION CHECKS

These post-operation procedures are developed to help preserve the long-term appearance and reliability of your boat. Perform these procedures as soon as possible after the boat is loaded back on the trailer after the day's use.

Some owners prefer to moor their boat seasonally, rather than keeping it on the trailer between uses. Extended mooring is not recommended. Proper flushing of the cooling system on each engine is not possible with the boat in the water. In addition, conditions such as stray electrical voltage in the water, marine organisms, and saltwater corrosion can adversely affect the life of many boat components. **NOTICE: Leaving the boat in the water for extended periods will accelerate the rate of normal deterioration of the jet pump components, sacrificial anodes, hull finish and other components.**

If you do decide to moor your boat, be sure to remove it from the water periodically to clean the hull and jet pump area. The frequency of maintenance required will depend upon whether the water is salt or fresh and other local water conditions.

- 1) After putting the boat on the trailer, flush cooling system on each engine to prevent the cooling system from clogging up with salt, sand, or dirt. Refer to page 4-1 for the cooling system flushing procedure.
- 2) Drain residual water from the exhaust system by starting the engine, then alternately pushing the control lever up to half throttle and back to idle for 10 to 15 seconds.

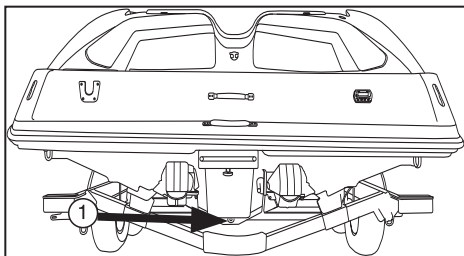
#### **NOTICE:**

**Never run the engine at full throttle or for more than 15 seconds while the boat is out of the water. The engine may overheat and/or seize.**

- 3) Wash down the hull, helm, and both jet drive units with fresh water.
- 4) Open the rear platform hatch and remove the clean-out-port caps to let any water drain that has pooled on them. If the boat will be stored on the trailer nearby, leave the caps out until you prepare to launch the boat again. If the boat will be transported on the trailer any distance, temporarily reinstall the caps and close the platform hatch until you get home. Open the hatch again when you arrive and remove the caps as before. Leave the caps loose until you plan to transport the boat on the trailer again. **NOTICE: Leaving the caps out when you are not using or transporting the boat helps keep them from becoming stuck in the clean-out ports.**

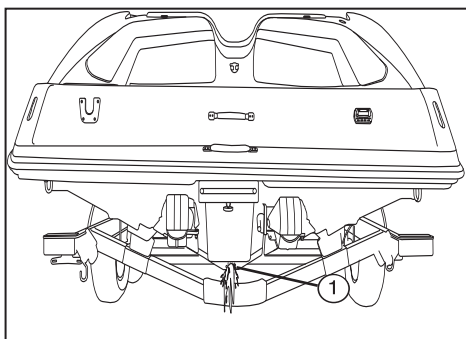
### 3 OPERATION

- 5) Remove hull drain plug ① and the engine compartment drain plug ②. Rinse the engine compartment with a small amount of fresh water. Be careful not to get water on the carburetor or electrical components. Allow any water in the bilge to drain out. After the water has drained, wipe the engine compartment and bilge with dry rags. Check the condition of the hull drain plug O-ring and replace if necessary. **NOTICE: Water can enter the boat if the drain plug O-ring is damaged or missing.** Reinstall all drain plugs.

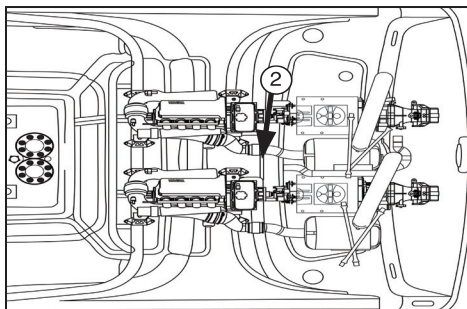


#### NOTICE:

**Tighten the hull drain plug ① securely before launching the boat. Clean any foreign material, such as dirt or sand, from the threads before installing the drain plug.**



- 6) Spray a rust inhibitor, such as Yamaha Silicone Protectant and Lubricant, on metallic parts to minimize corrosion.



## TRAILERING

### **⚠ WARNING**

**Avoid accident and injury from improper trailering:**

- **The trailer must be matched for the boat's weight and hull.**
- **The towing vehicle must have the capacity of pulling the load. Pulling a load that exceeds the towing capacity may cause loss of control.**
- **Be sure the boat is secured to the trailer and the trailer is properly hitched to the towing vehicle before towing.**
- **Read the manuals supplied with the trailer by the manufacturer.**

A trailer is provided as standard equipment with your boat. If you need to obtain another trailer, choose one that is manufactured to carry a boat of the size and weight of your boat. Check the certification label on the left forward side of the trailer. This label is required to show the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), which is the load carrying capacity of the trailer plus the trailer's weight. Be sure that the total weight of your boat, any cargo, and the trailer weight itself does not exceed the GVWR.

## HITCH

The trailer hitch ball must match the size of the socket on the trailer hitch coupler. Hitches are divided into classes that specify the gross trailer weight (GTW) and the maximum tongue weight. Always use a hitch rated for the same or higher class. Use a bolted-on or welded-on hitch; clamp-on bumper hitches are not recommended. Be sure the trailer hitch's release handle is latched with the lock pin installed before towing.

Use safety chains between the towing vehicle and the trailer so the trailer will not detach completely from the towing vehicle if it accidentally comes loose from the hitch ball. Crisscross the chains under the trailer tongue so the tongue will not hit the road surface if it falls loose. Rig the chains as tightly as possible while allowing just enough slack to permit tight turns.

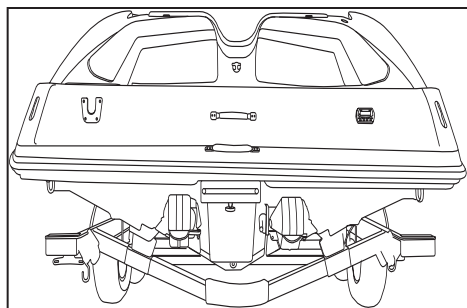
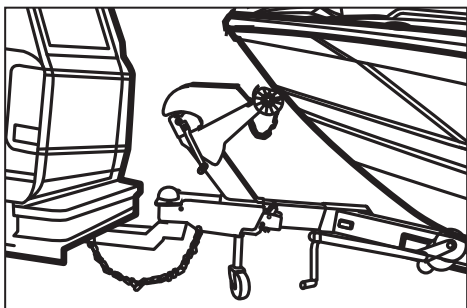
Be sure the tongue weight (vertical weight on the hitch point) is correct. Generally, 5% to 10% of the combined weight of the boat and trailer should be on the tongue. Too much or too little weight can cause difficult steering or trailer swaying.

## TRAILERING CHECKLIST

- Check your state laws to be sure your trailer meets all regulations, such as proper licensing, brake, axle load, and safety chain requirements.
- Check trailer for any loose fasteners or damaged parts.
- Check tires for proper inflation.

### 3 OPERATION

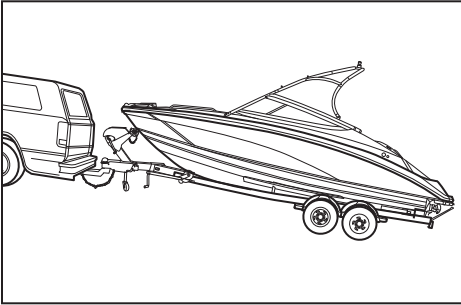
- Check wheel bearings and wheel lug nuts before each trip.
- Check tail, brake, and turn signal lights for proper operation.
- Secure the bow of the boat to the trailer with the winch line and also with the chain. Secure the stern cleats to the trailer with tie-downs.



- Take down and store the bimini top, if used. The top is not designed to stay unsecured on the boat at highway speeds. See page 3-12 or 3-14.
- Be sure the clean-out port caps are properly installed (see page 5-5 for more information) and that the platform hatch is closed securely.
- Be sure any cargo that must be carried in the boat as well as the folding windshield and all hatches are secured. A durable, properly fitting cover, such as the genuine Yamaha cover available from your Yamaha dealer designed specifically for your boat, is highly recommended to help protect your boat during transport and storage.
- During transportation, use a boat cover to prevent any items from blowing out of the boat, or make sure to store any items inside the storage compartment and securely close the storage compartment door.
- Carry a spare tire for the trailer, along with sufficient tools to change the tire.
- While traveling, check the wheel hubs on the trailer whenever you park. If the hub feels abnormally hot, have the bearing inspected before continuing your trip. On longer trips, it is a good idea to carry a set of spare wheel bearings, seals, and races.
- When making a turn, do not cut corners. The trailer has a smaller turning circle so it turns more sharply around the corner than the towing vehicle.
- Before backing your trailer into the water, disconnect the light plug from the towing vehicle. This will reduce the likelihood of the lights blowing out when submerged.

## BACKING YOUR TRAILER

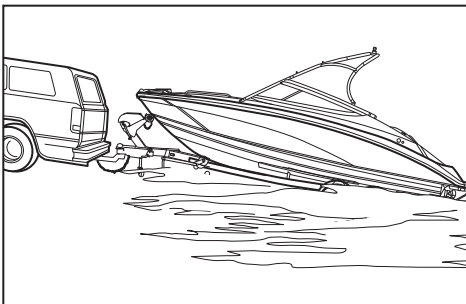
It takes practice to back a trailer successfully. If you are not familiar backing up with a trailer, practice first in an open area away from obstacles.



Keep the following points in mind:

- Back slowly. Make steering adjustments in small steps.
- Turn the towing vehicle's wheels opposite the direction you want the trailer to go.
- After the trailer begins moving, turn the towing vehicle to follow it.
- Have a second person stand by to help direct you with hand signals

## LAUNCHING



As a courtesy to other boaters, prepare your boat for launching before using the ramp.

Each launch may have particular differences, such as ramp angle, prevailing wind, waves, and water currents. If possible, watch a couple of boaters launch their boats first to notice any problems. While every boater develops a preferred launch procedure, here is a recommended general procedure:

- 1) Perform the Pre-Operation Checks shown on page 3-4 that can be performed on land, including operating the blower for at least 4 minutes.
- 2) Remove all trailering tie-down lines from the boat and attach your docking lines and fenders, if used.
- 3) Back the trailer down the ramp as close to 90° to the shoreline as you can. If possible, have a second person stand aside as an observer. Stop when the wheels are at least halfway submerged. Set the parking brake.
- 4) Remove the bow line from the bow eye.
- 5) Back the trailer farther into the water until just the tops of the fenders show, then reset the parking brake. Board the boat and start it. If possible, remain on the trailer until the engines are warm and are responding to throttle.
- 6) Back the boat out into the water, watching carefully for people, other boats, or obstacles.

## 3 OPERATION

### LOADING

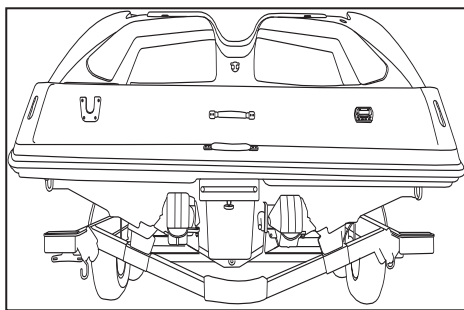
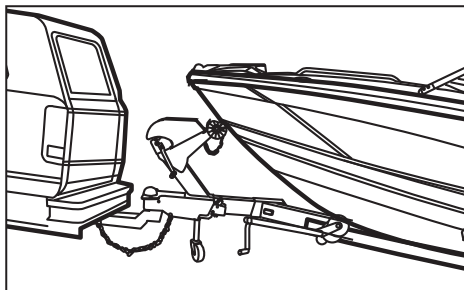
- 1) Back the trailer down the ramp as close to 90° to the shoreline as you can. If possible, have a second person act as an observer while standing to the side of the boat. Stop when the tops of the trailer's fenders are about 3 inches above the waterline.
- 2) With the boat moving at the slowest idle speed, guide the boat onto the support rails. Use throttle only if necessary for steering ability.

#### **⚠ WARNING**

Using too much throttle can cause the boat to jump over the front of the trailer which can result in injury to the boat operator and bystanders. Use only enough throttle to maneuver the boat into the correct position.

- 3) **Make sure** the boat is centered on the support rails and is headed straight for the bow stop (bumper board). Ease the boat forward until the bow rests against the bow stop.  
**NOTICE:** The winch line is not designed to pull the boat onto the trailer.
- 4) Attach and tighten the winch line.  
**NOTICE:** The winch line should not be the only line securing the bow during trailering. Use the chain along with the winch to secure the boat to the trailer.
- 5) Pull the trailer up the ramp out of the way of other boaters. Attach the bow and stern tie-downs. Reconnect the trailer lights.

- 6) Follow the Post-Operation Checks on page 3-27.



### LIFTING

#### **NOTICE:**

**Do not attach lifting cables to the bow eye, cleats, water-ski tow eye, or grab handles. Serious damage to the boat can occur. Use only a sling designed specifically for lifting boats.**

If you need to remove the boat from the water without a trailer, use these guidelines:

- Use a sling-type lifting mechanism designed for lifting boats. The sling should be covered with a protective material to prevent damage to the hull gelcoat.
- Use spreader bars to avoid side stress to the hull that may cause cracks in the gelcoat and fiberglass.

- Attach guidelines to the bow eye and stern tie-down cleats to control movement of the boat during lifting.
- Remove all people and all cargo from the boat. Drain any excess water from the bilge using the bilge pump.
- Be sure all people are standing clear, then lift boat slowly and just far enough to verify that the boat is securely held and properly balanced. If necessary, lower the boat again and adjust the slings.
- When ready, lift the boat slowly and carefully.

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# Chapter 4

## MAINTENANCE AND CARE

|  |      |
|--|------|
| <b>STORAGE</b> .....                         | 4-1  |
| Fuel System .....                            | 4-1  |
| Cooling System Flushing .....                | 4-1  |
| Lubrication .....                            | 4-2  |
| Battery .....                                | 4-3  |
| Cleaning .....                               | 4-3  |
| <b>MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT</b> .....      | 4-6  |
| Owner's/Operator's Manual and Tool Kit ..... | 4-6  |
| Periodic Inspection Chart .....              | 4-7  |
| Grease Points .....                          | 4-8  |
| Fuel System Inspection .....                 | 4-10 |
| Fuel System Cleaning .....                   | 4-11 |
| Engine Oil/Filter .....                      | 4-11 |
| Air Filter .....                             | 4-12 |
| Steering Cable Inspection .....              | 4-12 |
| Controls (Throttle/Shift) .....              | 4-13 |
| Reverse Gate Mechanism Inspection .....      | 4-13 |
| Sacrificial Anodes .....                     | 4-14 |
| Fuse Replacement .....                       | 4-15 |
| Battery .....                                | 4-15 |
| <b>SPECIFICATIONS</b> .....                  | 4-18 |
| SX210 .....                                  | 4-18 |
| AR210 .....                                  | 4-19 |

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## STORAGE

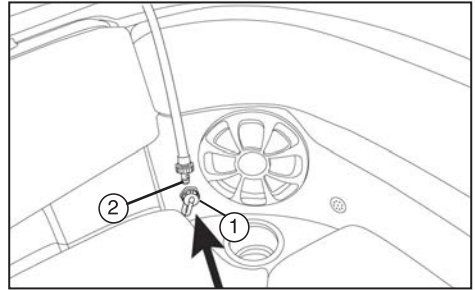
Storing your boat for prolonged periods of time, such as winter storage, requires preventative maintenance to ensure against deterioration. It is advisable to have the boat serviced by an authorized Yamaha Boat dealer before storage. However, the following procedures can be performed by the owner with a minimum of tools.

## FUEL SYSTEM

Fill the fuel tank with fresh fuel, adding one ounce of Yamaha Fuel Conditioner and Stabilizer or an equivalent to each gallon of fuel. Do not “top off” the tank, because fuel could spill. A full fuel tank is less likely to allow condensation to collect in the tank, reducing the chance of contaminated fuel. Running the engines with treated fuel during cooling system flushing will also help protect the fuel system.

**TIP:** Use of Yamaha Fuel Conditioner and Stabilizer eliminates the need to drain the fuel system. Consult your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic if the fuel system is to be drained instead.

## COOLING SYSTEM FLUSHING



- ① Flush Hose Connector
- ② Garden Hose Adapter

Cooling system flushing is essential to prevent the cooling system from clogging up with salt, sand, or dirt.

- 1) Open the cap for the engine you are going to flush. Press the flush kit garden hose adapter into the flush hose connector and turn until they are securely connected.
- 2) Start the engine, then immediately turn on the water supply fully.

### NOTICE:

- **Never turn on the water before starting the engine. The water could flow back through the muffler into the crankcase causing severe engine damage.**
  - **Be sure to turn on the water immediately after starting the engine to prevent engine overheating.**
- 3) Run the engine at a fast idle for 10 to 15 minutes.

## **4** MAINTENANCE & CARE

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- 4) Turn off the water supply, then drain residual water from the exhaust system by alternately pushing the throttle lever up to half throttle and back for 10 to 15 seconds. Shut off engine.

### **NOTICE:**

**Never have the water on when the engine is not running. The water could flow back through the muffler into the crankcase causing severe engine damage. Do not run the engine for more than 15 seconds after the water supply has been turned off to avoid engine overheating.**

- 5) After stopping the engine, remove the garden hose adapter.
- 6) Replace the cap securely.
- 7) Repeat the flushing procedure for the other engine.

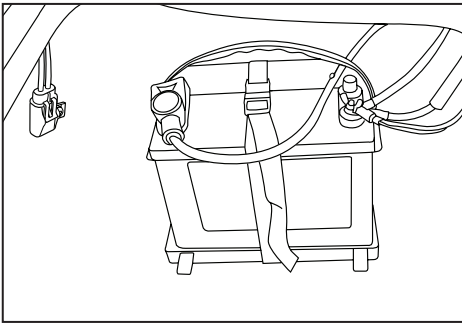
## **LUBRICATION**

- 1) Grease the areas of the boat specified in "Grease Points" in the adjustment and maintenance section.

**NOTE:** It is advisable to take the unit to a dealer to have the engines fogged for long term storage.

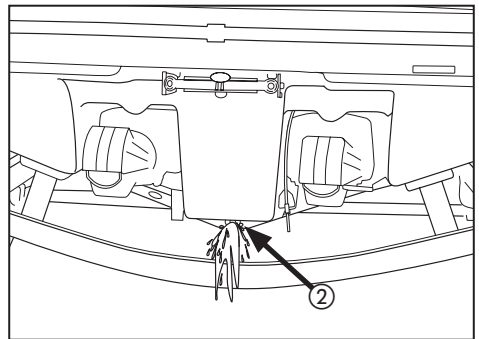
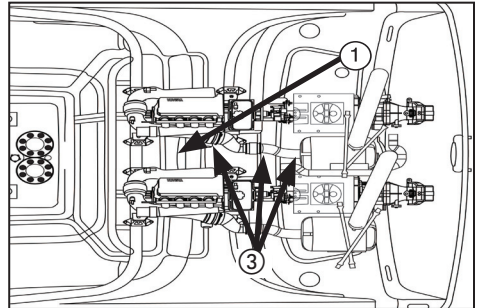
## BATTERY

- 1) When the boat is not to be used for a month or more, remove the battery and store it in a cool, dark place. Clean the battery's casing and terminals using Yamalube® Battery Cleaner and Protector or a mixture of baking soda and water (one tbsp. of baking soda to one cup of water). Apply dielectric grease or petroleum jelly to the battery terminals and to all exposed connectors.



- 2) If the battery will be stored for a longer period, check the specific gravity of the fluid at least once a month and recharge the battery if it gets too low.

Specific gravity: 1.28 at 20°C (68°F)



**TIP:** Quality Yamaclean®, Yamashield™, and other Yamalube care products are available from your local Yamaha dealer.

1. Remove the fuel tank compartment drain ① and allow any water to drain into the engine compartment. Reinstall the drain plug.

## ⚠ WARNING

Gasoline and its vapors are highly flammable and explosive. If fuel or a fuel/water mix drains from the fuel tank compartment drain, wipe it up immediately with dry rags. Do not operate the boat until the source of the fuel leak is found and corrected.

## 4 MAINTENANCE & CARE

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- 2) Remove the drain plugs in the stern ② and engine compartment ③. Clean the hull, boat interior, and drive units with Yamaclean Wash & Wax Concentrate or a mild natural soap and water. Rinse with fresh water. Scum on the hull can be removed with Yamaclean Hull Cleaner. **NOTICE: Incorrect cleaning can damage vinyl. See Basic Stain Guide on next page.**
- 3) Clean the engine and bilge areas with Yamaclean Bilge Cleaner or an equivalent and rinse with fresh water. Drain off all water and wipe up remaining moisture with clean, dry rags. Reinstall the drain plugs.
- 4) Spray the exterior of the engines with Yamalube Silicone Protectant and Lubricant, or an equivalent. For areas requiring heavy protection, use Yamashield™.
- 5) Wax the hull with Yamaclean Spray Wax or other non-abrasive wax designed for marine gelcoat. **WARNING! Slippery surfaces can cause falls and injury. Be careful not to apply too much wax on deck and gunwale stepping surfaces. This will make them slippery.**
- 6) Wipe all vinyl and rubber components, such as the seats and engine compartment seals, with Yamaclean Vinyl Dressing or other quality vinyl protectant. **NOTICE: Some well-known “protectant” products on the market can actually damage vinyl over time. Consult your Yamaha dealer if you want to use a product other than Yamaclean Vinyl Protectant.**
- 7) Vacuum and or hose-off the carpeting (if equipped) as necessary. If needed, use Yamaclean Carpet Cleaner or other a quality brand-name carpet cleaner product to clean soiled areas. Roll up the carpet face out for storage.

### **NOTICE:**

**Always dry the carpet face up. Never roll up the carpet while wet. Never fold the carpet.**

- 8) Wash the fabric of the Bimini top (if equipped) with a mild natural soap in lukewarm water, then rinse. Do not use detergents. Allow to air dry thoroughly before storage. See the label on the Bimini top and the manufacturer's care instructions for more detailed information.

## Basic Stain Guide

Here are basic steps to remove common stains from boat upholstery. Consult your dealer or upholstery-cleaning professional for difficult stains.

| TYPE OF STAIN          | STEPS<br>(rinse with clean, warm water and then dry after application) |   |   |
|------------------------|--|---|---|
|                        | 1  | 2 | 3 |
| General Care/ Dirt     | A  | B |   |
| Chewing Gum            | E  | A |   |
| Coffee/ Tea/ Chocolate | B  |   |   |
| Grease                 | E  | B |   |
| Ink*                   | C  | F | D |
| Ketchup                | A  | B |   |
| Lipstick               | C  | B | A |
| Mustard                | A  | B | C |
| Mildew/ Wet Leaves*    | C  | B | A |
| Motor Oil              | B  |   |   |
| Permanent Marker*      | C  | F | D |
| Suntan Lotion*         | A  | B |   |
| Tar/ Asphalt           | E  | B |   |

\* May cause permanent staining.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| A | Medium-soft brush with warm, soapy water   |
| B | Yamaclean All Purpose Cleaner or equivalent  |
| C | Isopropyl alcohol (91% is best)  |
| D | Mixture of 1 tablespoon (15 mL) ammonia, 1/4 cup (60 mL) hydrogen peroxide, and 3/4 cup (177 mL) water |
| E | Wipe or scrape off excess (chill gum with ice first)   |
| F | Name brand ink remover   |

## **4** MAINTENANCE & CARE

### **MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT**

#### **⚠ WARNING**

**Be sure to turn off the engines when you perform maintenance unless otherwise specified. If you are not familiar with machine servicing, this work should be done by a Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic.**

Maintenance, replacement, or repair of the emission control devices and system may be performed by any marine SI engine repair establishment or individual. Warranty repair, however, must be performed at an authorized Yamaha Boat dealership. A service manual is available for purchase through a Yamaha dealer for owners who have the mechanical skills, tools, and other equipment necessary to perform maintenance not covered by this Owner's/Operator's manual.

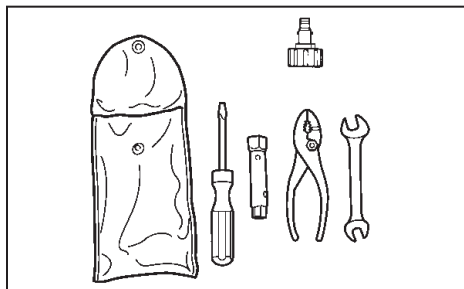
#### **OWNER'S/OPERATOR'S MANUAL AND TOOL KIT**

It is advisable to always carry the Owner's/Operator's Manual and tool kit with you whenever you use the watercraft.

To protect these materials it would be a good idea to put them in a water-proof bag. If your Owner's Manual is damaged, order a replacement from a Yamaha dealer.

The service information included in this manual is intended to provide you, the owner, with the necessary information for completing your own preventive maintenance and minor repairs. The tools provided in the owner's tool kit are

sufficient for this purpose, except that a torque wrench is also necessary for tightening nuts and bolts properly.





## PERIODIC INSPECTION CHART

Frequency of maintenance operations may be adjusted according to the operating conditions, but the following table gives general guidelines.

● Indicates the checkups which you may do yourself.

■ Indicates work to be done by your Yamaha dealer.

| Maintenance Interval   |                                | Initial                                     |          |           | Thereafter Every |           | Page |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------|
|                        |                                | 10 hours                                    | 50 hours | 100 hours | 100 hours        | 200 hours |      |
|                        |                                |   | 6 months | 12 months | 12 months        | 24 months |      |
| Spark plug             | Inspection/Cleaning/Adjustment | ■   | ■        | ■         | ■                |           |      |
| Grease points          | Greasing                       |   |          | ●         | ●                |           | 4-8  |
| Bearing housing        | Greasing                       | ■ *1  |          | ● *2      | ● *2             |           | 4-9  |
| Fuel system            | Inspection                     |   |          | ■         | ■                |           | 4-10 |
| Fuel filter            | Checking/Replacement           |   |          | ■         | ■                |           |      |
| Fuel pump screen       | Cleaning                       |   |          | ■         | ■                |           |      |
| Air filter             | Inspection/Replacement         |   |          |           | ●                |           | 4-12 |
| Engine oil             | Replace                        | ■   |          | ■         | ■                |           |      |
| Engine oil filter      | Replace                        |   |          |           | ■                |           |      |
| Valve clearance        | Inspection/Adjustment          |   |          |           |                  | ■         |      |
| Cooling-water passages | Cleaning/Flushing              | ● (after every use)                         |          |           |                  |           | 4-1  |
| Bilge strainer         | Cleaning                       |   | ●        | ●         | ●                |           |      |
| Impeller               | Inspection                     |   | ■        | ■         | ■                |           |      |
| Steering cable         | Inspection                     |   |          |           |                  | ●         | 4-12 |
| Throttle cable         | Inspection/Adjustment          |   |          | ■         | ■                |           |      |
| Reverse gate mechanism | Inspection                     |   |          |           |                  |           |      |
| Sacrificial anode      | Checking/Replace as needed     | ● (after every use)                         |          |           |                  |           | 4-14 |
| Drain plugs            | Inspection/Replacement         |   |          |           |                  | ●         |      |
| Battery                | Inspection                     | ● (Inspect fluid level before every launch) |          |           |                  |           | 4-15 |
| Rubber coupling        |                                |   |          |           |                  | ■         |      |
| Bolts and nuts         | Retightening                   | ■   |          | ■         | ■                |           |      |

\*1 Grease capacity: 33.0 ~ 35.0 cc (1.11 ~ 1.18 oz.)

\*2 Grease capacity: 6.0 ~ 8.0 cc (0.20 ~ 0.27 oz.)

## **4** *MAINTENANCE & CARE*

### **GREASE POINTS**

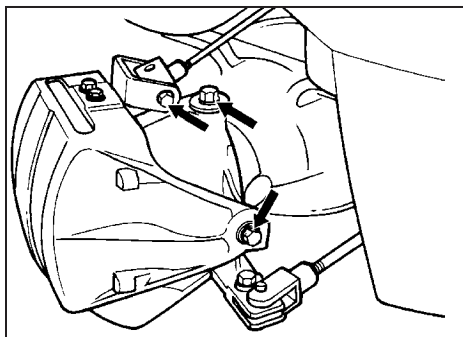
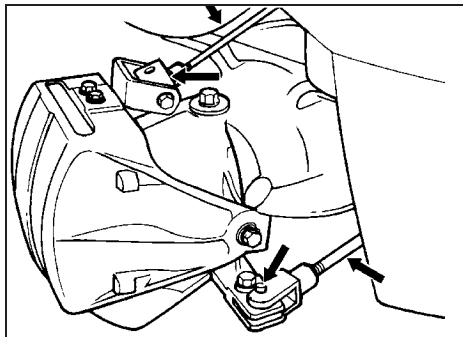
To keep moving parts sliding or rotating smoothly, coat them with water resistant grease such as Yamaha Marine Grease, Yamaha Grease A, or an equivalent.

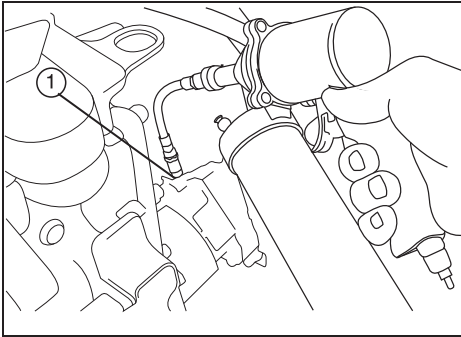
#### **Steering Cable Ball Joints and Inner Wire**

Grease the steering cable and shift cables ball joints at the steering nozzles. Extend the steering cable and shift cable inner wires and apply a thin coat of grease to them.

#### **Pivot Points**

Grease all pivot points of the steering and shift mechanism at the pump end.



**Bearing Housing****① Bearing housing grease nipple**

Grease the bearing housing through the grease nipple.

Recommended water-resistant grease:

Yamaha Marine Grease, or  
Yamaha Grease A

The first service should be done after 10 hours or 1 month by your Yamaha dealer.

Fill the bearing housing with water-resistant grease through the grease nipple.

Grease capacity: 33.0~35.0 cc  
(1.11~1.18 oz)

After first service: Every 100 hours or 6 months (you may do this yourself).

Grease capacity: 6.0~8.0 cc  
(0.20~0.27 oz)

**NOTICE:**

**Fill the grease slowly and carefully, because it can damage the hose and the joints.**

## **4** MAINTENANCE & CARE

### FUEL SYSTEM INSPECTION

#### **⚠ WARNING**

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. Failure to check for and repair any fuel leakage could result in fire or explosion. A fire or explosion can cause severe injury or death.

When inspecting the fuel system, shut off the engine, do not smoke, and avoid spilling gasoline.

Fuel in hose is pressurized. Fuel can spray out and cause injury or a fire hazard if fuel line is disconnected.

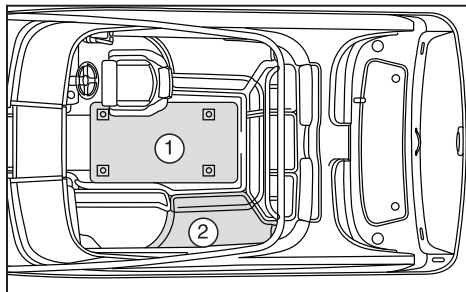
**Do not attempt to run engine with fuel line disconnected.**

Check the fuel system for leaks, cracks, or malfunctions. If any problem is found, consult a Yamaha dealer.

#### **Checking points:**

1. Fuel tank leakage
2. Fuel hose joint leakage
3. Fuel hose cracks or other damage
4. Fuel filler clamps and hoses
5. Fuel tank cap (seal) for damage
6. Emission-related components such as the carbon canister and tank vent valves

The United States Coast Guard requires that all inboard boats like your boat have visual access to fuel filler clamps and hoses. The boat has two access points for this purpose.



One access point is the floor ①. Remove the floor section to see the fuel tank. The other access point is inside the port-side storage compartment ②. Remove the seat cushion, then look up inside the compartment to see the fuel filler hose and clamp.

## **FUEL SYSTEM CLEANING**

If the fuel system needs to be cleaned or when any water is found in the fuel system, take the boat to your Yamaha dealer for service.

## **ENGINE OIL/FILTER**

### **⚠ WARNING**

Engine oil is extremely hot after the engine is turned off. Coming into contact with or getting any engine oil on your clothes could result in burns.

### **NOTICE:**

- Be sure the engine has enough oil but do not overfill. If there is too little oil, the engine can be damaged. If there is too much oil, the air filter can become saturated with oil, permanently damaging the filter and reducing engine performance.
- If oil is leaking or the oil-pressure warning indicator comes on when the engine is running, immediately turn the engine off and have a Yamaha dealer check the boat. Continuing to operate under such conditions could cause severe engine damage.

It is recommended to have a Yamaha dealer change the engine oil and oil filter. However, if you choose to change the oil and oil filter on your own and you have the special equipment necessary to do so, refer to the service manual for this boat.

Dispose of used oil according to local regulations.

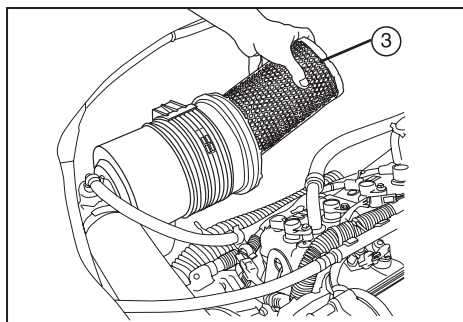
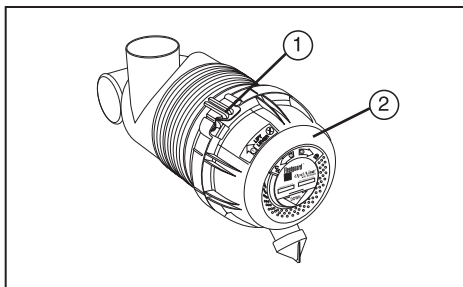
## 4 MAINTENANCE & CARE

### AIR FILTER

The air filter element should be checked every 12 months or every 100 hours of operation.

To check the air filter:

- 1) Open the hood (see page 2-17).
- 2) Lift the locking tab ① on the air filter case. Turn the air filter case cap ② counterclockwise and then remove the case cap.
- 3) Remove the air filter element ③.
- 4) Replace the filter every 2 years or every 200 hours, whichever comes first, or if it becomes contaminated with dirt or oil.
- 5) Reinstall the air filter, then lift the locking tab and install the case cap, turning it clockwise until it stops.

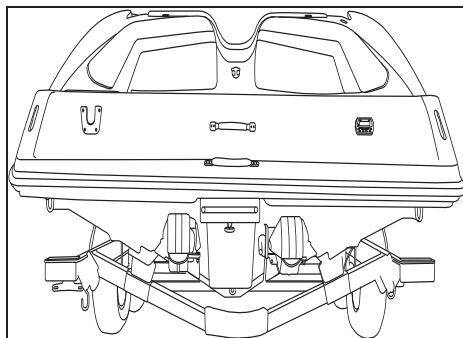


### STEERING CABLE INSPECTION

Be sure to check:

- 1) Check for smooth operation of the wheel and steering nozzles.
- 2) Check for proper steering adjustment. The nozzles should both point straight back when the steering wheel is centered.

If steering is stiff or misadjusted, ask your Yamaha dealer to service it.

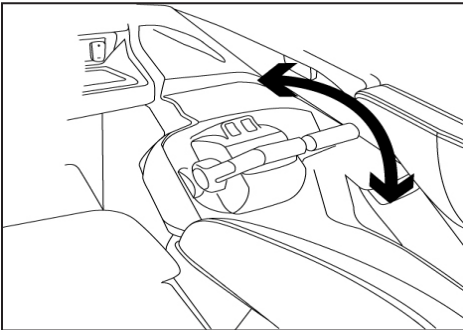


## **CONTROLS (THROTTLE/SHIFT)**

Check the control levers for smooth operation and proper shifting.

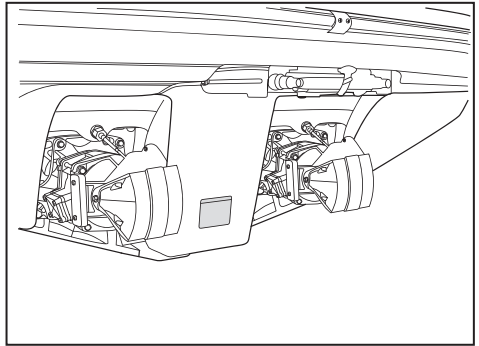
- 1) Remove the engine stop switch cord (lanyard) and ignition keys.
- 2) Push and pull the control levers through their full range, from Neutral to wide-open throttle Forward and from Neutral to Reverse. Operation should be smooth.
- 3) While a second person watches from the stern, move the control levers to the Forward position. Check that the shift gates lift completely to the stops.
- 4) While the second person watches, move the levers back to the Reverse position. Check that the shift gates drop down over the nozzles to the stops.

If the controls do not operate smoothly or correctly, ask your authorized Yamaha Boat dealer for service.



## **REVERSE GATE MECHANISM INSPECTION**

- 1) Remove the engine stop switch lanyard and ignition keys.
- 2) Put the throttle levers in the idle position (otherwise the shift lever will not move).
- 3) Push the shift lever to Forward from the Neutral position while a second person observes shift gate movement from outside the boat. Both shift gates should lift completely to the stops.



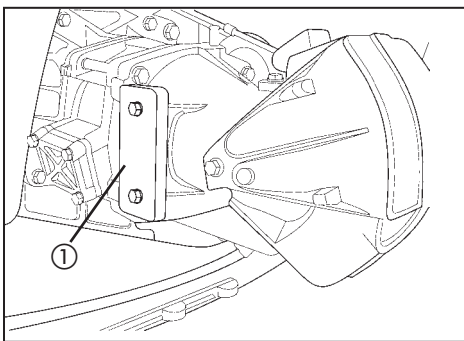
- 4) Pull the shift lever back from Forward through Neutral to Reverse. The observer should check for proper movement of the shift gates. Both gates should drop down over the nozzles to the stops.

If reverse gates do not operate smoothly or correctly, ask your authorized Yamaha Boat dealer for service.

## 4 MAINTENANCE & CARE

### SACRIFICIAL ANODES

An aluminum alloy anode is mounted on each jet pump outlet on your boat. Galvanic corrosion can damage metal surfaces below the waterline on any boat, particularly in saltwater. These “sacrificial” anodes are designed to erode in these conditions first, before metal components of your jet pump outlets are seriously damaged.



① ANODE

Inspect the anodes each time the boat is removed from the water. It is normal for them to look corroded and rough. Replace the anodes when they are approximately one half of their original size.

#### NOTICE:

- Failure to replace anodes when necessary can result in permanent damage to the jet pump outlets and other metal components on the boat.
- Never paint the anodes. A coating of any kind will prevent the anode from functioning, exposing other components to galvanic corrosion damage.

### Replacement Procedure

When the anode has eroded to approximately one-half its original size, it should be replaced. Ask your dealer for this service or you can do it yourself if you have a torque wrench of the proper type.

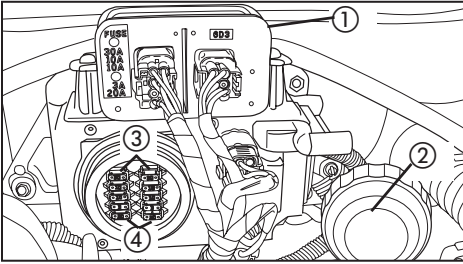
- 1) Unscrew the two mounting bolts that secure the anode to the jet pump outlet.
- 2) Clean the mounting-bolts threads, then coat them with Loctite® 242, available from your Yamaha dealer.
- 3) Install the new anode. Tighten the mounting bolts to specification.

#### Anode Bolt Torque:

**50~80 kgf-cm (47~70 inch-pounds)**



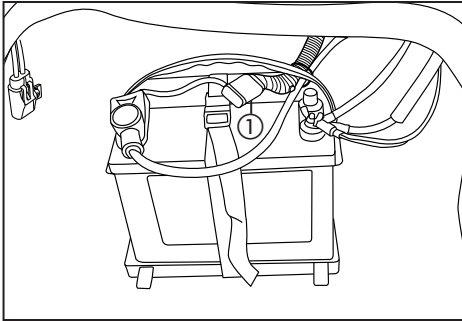
## FUSE REPLACEMENT



The fuse is in the electrical box. To replace the fuse, unscrew the cap and pull the two red leads out with the fuse holder. Open the fuse holder and replace the fuse.

- ① Electrical Box
- ② Cap
- ③ Fuse (10A)
- ④ Fuse holder

### Accessory Fuse



- ① Fuse (20A)

The fuse is on the red lead wire at the battery. Open the fuse holder and replace the fuse.

## ⚠ WARNING

Do not use fuses of higher amperage than those recommended. Substitution of a fuse of improper rating can cause extensive electrical system damage and possible fire.

## BATTERY

These general guidelines apply to many commonly used battery types (but not, for example, to maintenance-free batteries). Consult the battery manufacturer's instructions before performing battery maintenance.

Check the level of the battery fluid and see if the terminals are tight. Add distilled water if the fluid level is low.

## NOTICE:

- Be careful not to place the battery on its side.
- Remove the battery from the boat before adding distilled water or recharging.

## **4** MAINTENANCE & CARE

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### **⚠ WARNING**

Battery electrolyte is poisonous and dangerous, causing severe burns, etc. It contains sulfuric acid. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

**Antidote:**

**EXTERNAL** – Flush with water.

**INTERNAL** – Drink large quantities of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, beaten egg or vegetable oil. Call physician immediately.

**EYES** – Flush with water for 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention.

A battery produces explosive gases. Keep sparks, flame, cigarettes, etc., away. Ventilate when charging or using in enclosed space. Always shield eyes when working near batteries.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

### **Replenishing the Battery Fluid**

A poorly maintained battery will deteriorate quickly. The battery fluid should be checked before every outing.

Fill to the manufacturer's recommended level when necessary. Top up only with distilled water (or pure de-ionized water) suitable to use in batteries.

**NOTICE:** Normal tap water contains minerals which are harmful to a battery; therefore, refill only with distilled water.

### **Recharging**

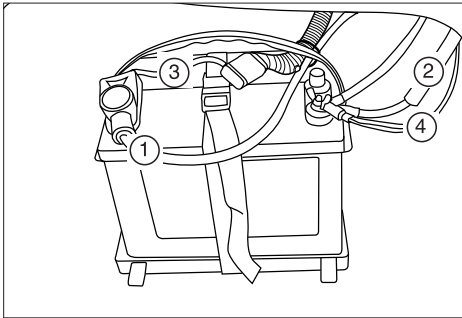
#### **⚠ WARNING**

- When charging the battery, keep it well away from sparks and open flames, as it gives off explosive gases.
- When using a battery charger, connect the battery to the charger before you turn on the charger. This will prevent sparking at the terminals that could ignite battery gases.
- If jump-starting the engine is necessary in an emergency, follow the instructions on page 5-4. Improper jump-starting could cause sparking and explosion.

- 1) Remove the caps from the cells. Add distilled water if necessary to top up the electrolyte to the proper level.
- 2) Follow the battery manufacturer's instructions for charging.

### **Connecting the Battery Terminals**

Always make sure the connections are correct when you install the battery in the boat. Make sure that the breather pipe is properly connected and that it is not damaged or obstructed.



- ① Positive (+) Battery cable (Red)
- ② Negative (-) Battery cable (Black)
- ③ Accessory (+) Lead (Red/Black)
- ④ Accessory (-) Lead (Black)

## NOTICE:

**BATTERY REMOVAL:** Disconnect battery leads before removing the battery. Disconnect the negative (-) lead first.

**BATTERY INSTALLATION:** Connect the red (+) lead and accessory red (+) lead to the positive (+) terminal of the battery. Connect the black (-) lead and the black (-) accessory lead to the negative (-) terminal of the battery.

## SPECIFICATIONS

| ITEM                            | MODEL | UNIT                | SX210: LAT1100B-L   |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------|---|
| <b>VEHICLE CAPACITY</b>         |       |                     |   |
| Maximum people on board         |       | Number of people    | 9   |
| Maximum load capacity (persons) |       | lb.                 | 1670  |
| <b>DIMENSIONS</b>               |       |                     |   |
| Length                          |       | feet / inches       | 21' / 255.9"  |
| Beam                            |       | feet / inches       | 8.6' / 102.4"   |
| Draft                           |       | inches              | 15"   |
| Dry weight                      |       | lb.                 | 2875  |
| Height on trailer               |       | feet / inches       | 7.4' / 89"  |
| <b>PERFORMANCE</b>              |       |                     |   |
| Maximum fuel consumption        |       | US gal/h (L / h)    | 8 gal (30.4) each engine                                      |
| Cruising range (full throttle)  |       | hr.                 | 3.11  |
| <b>ENGINE</b>                   |       |                     |   |
| Number of engines               |       |                     | 2   |
| Engine type                     |       |                     | 4-stroke  |
| Number of cylinders             |       |                     | 4 cylinders each engine                                       |
| Displacement                    |       | cc (cu. in)         | 1052 (64.2) each engine                                       |
| Bore & stroke                   |       | mm (in.)            | 76 x 58 (2.99 x 2.28)   |
| Compression ratio               |       |                     | 11.4:1  |
| Lubrication system              |       |                     | Dry sump  |
| Cooling system                  |       |                     | Water-cooled  |
| Starting system                 |       |                     | Electric starter  |
| Ignition system                 |       |                     | TCI   |
| Spark plug                      |       |                     | NGK CR9EB   |
| Spark plug gap                  |       | mm (in.)            | 0.7 ~0.8 mm (0.028"~0.031")                                   |
| Recommended battery             |       | Qty: 1              | Marine Grade Group 24 Dual Purpose<br>675 Marine Cranking Amp |
| Battery capacity                |       | Voltage - Amp Hours | 12 - 85   |
| Charging system                 |       |                     | Flywheel magneto  |
| <b>DRIVE UNIT</b>               |       |                     |   |
| Propulsion system               |       |                     | Jet pump  |
| Jet pump type                   |       |                     | Axial flow, single stage w/reverse                            |
| Impeller rotation               |       |                     | Counter clockwise (rear view)                                 |
| Impeller pitch                  |       |                     | 22.9°   |
| Transmission                    |       |                     | Direct drive from engine                                      |
| Steering (nozzle) angle         |       |                     | 23° ± 1°  |
| <b>FUEL AND OIL</b>             |       |                     |   |
| Fuel                            |       |                     | Regular unleaded gasoline,<br>86 octane (R+M÷2)               |
| Recommended engine oil          |       | SAE<br>API          | SAE: 10W30, 10W40, 20W40, 20W50<br>SE, SF, SG, SH, SJ or SL   |
| Fuel tank capacity              |       | US gal (L)          | 50.0 gal (189.3 L)  |
| Oil capacity                    |       | US qt (L)           | 4.5 qt (4.3 L) each engine                                    |

# SPECIFICATIONS

| ITEM                            | MODEL | UNIT                | AR210: LAT1100A-L   |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------|---|
| <b>VEHICLE CAPACITY</b>         |       |                     |   |
| Maximum people on board         |       | Number of people    | 9   |
| Maximum load capacity (persons) |       | lb.                 | 1670  |
| <b>DIMENSIONS</b>               |       |                     |   |
| Length                          |       | feet / inches       | 21' / 255.9"  |
| Beam                            |       | feet / inches       | 8.6' / 102.4"   |
| Draft                           |       | inches              | 15"   |
| Dry weight                      |       | lb.                 | 2875  |
| Height on trailer               |       | feet / inches       | Tower Up: 10' / 120"  |
| <b>PERFORMANCE</b>              |       |                     |   |
| Maximum fuel consumption        |       | US gal/h (L / h)    | 8 gal (30.4) each engine                                      |
| Cruising range (full throttle)  |       | hr.                 | 3.11  |
| <b>ENGINE</b>                   |       |                     |   |
| Number of engines               |       |                     | 2   |
| Engine type                     |       |                     | 4-stroke  |
| Number of cylinders             |       |                     | 4 cylinders each engine                                       |
| Displacement                    |       | cc (cu. in)         | 1052 (64.2) each engine                                       |
| Bore & stroke                   |       | mm (in.)            | 76 x 58 (2.99 x 2.28)   |
| Compression ratio               |       |                     | 11.4:1  |
| Lubrication system              |       |                     | Dry sump  |
| Cooling system                  |       |                     | Water-cooled  |
| Starting system                 |       |                     | Electric starter  |
| Ignition system                 |       |                     | TCI   |
| Spark plug                      |       |                     | NGK CR9EB   |
| Spark plug gap                  |       | mm (in.)            | 0.7 ~0.8 mm (0.028"~0.031")                                   |
| Recommended battery             |       | Qty: 1              | Marine Grade Group 24 Dual Purpose<br>675 Marine Cranking Amp |
| Battery capacity                |       | Voltage - Amp Hours | 12 - 85   |
| Charging system                 |       |                     | Flywheel magneto  |
| <b>DRIVE UNIT</b>               |       |                     |   |
| Propulsion system               |       |                     | Jet pump  |
| Jet pump type                   |       |                     | Axial flow, single stage w/reverse                            |
| Impeller rotation               |       |                     | Counter clockwise (rear view)                                 |
| Impeller pitch                  |       |                     | 22.9°   |
| Transmission                    |       |                     | Direct drive from engine                                      |
| Steering (nozzle) angle         |       |                     | 23° ± 1°  |
| <b>FUEL AND OIL</b>             |       |                     |   |
| Fuel                            |       |                     | Regular unleaded gasoline,<br>86 octane (R+M÷2)               |
| Recommended engine oil          |       | SAE<br>API          | SAE: 10W30, 10W40, 20W40, 20W50<br>SE, SF, SG, SH, SJ or SL   |
| Fuel tank capacity              |       | US gal (L)          | 50.0 gal (189.3 L)  |
| Oil capacity                    |       | US qt (L)           | 4.5 qt (4.3 L) each engine                                    |

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## **Chapter 5**

### **TROUBLE RECOVERY**

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>TROUBLESHOOTING</b> .....       | 5-1 |
| Troubleshooting Chart .....        | 5-1 |
| <b>EMERGENCY PROCEDURES</b> .....  | 5-3 |
| Towing the Boat .....              | 5-3 |
| Running on One Engine .....        | 5-3 |
| Jump Starting .....                | 5-4 |
| Jet Pump Clean-Out Procedure ..... | 5-5 |

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## TROUBLESHOOTING

If any trouble happens on your boat, use this section to check for possible cause. If you cannot find the cause or if the procedure for replacement or repair is not described in this owner's manual, ask your Yamaha Boat dealer or qualified mechanic for the proper service.

The Troubleshooting Chart contains: "TROUBLE," "POSSIBLE CAUSE," "REMEDY," and "REFER PAGE."

Check the possible cause and remedy, and also the referred page for the maintenance steps to solve the trouble.

### TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

| TROUBLE  | POSSIBLE CAUSE            |                              | REMEDY   | PAGE |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|------|
| <b>Starter motor does not turn over</b>                | • Fuse                    | Burned out                   | • Replace the fuse and check wiring            | 4-15 |
|  | • Battery                 | Run down                     | • Recharge                                     | 4-16 |
|  |                           | Poor terminal connections    | • Tighten as required                          | 4-16 |
|  | • Jet pump cleanout hatch | Not latched                  | • Latch securely                               | 5-5  |
|  | • Starter component       | Faulty                       | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer               |      |
|  | • Shift lever             | Not in Neutral               | • Shift to Neutral                             | 2-7  |
| <b>Starter motor turns over/ engine does not start</b> | • Engine shut-off switch  | Clip on cord is not in place | • Install clip in engine shut-off switch       | 2-6  |
|  | • Fuel                    | Empty                        | • Refill as soon as possible*                  | 3-1  |
|  |                           | Stale or contaminated        | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer               |      |
|  | • Fuel tank               | Water or dust collected      | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer               |      |
|  | • Spark plug              | Fouled or defective          | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer               |      |
|  | • Spark plug cap          | Not fitted or loose          | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer               |      |
|  | • Crankcase               | Filled with fuel             | • Have serviced at Yamaha Dealer               |      |
|  |                           | Filled with water            | • Crank engine with spark plug out until clean |      |
|  | • Fuel filter             | Clogged or water collected   | • Have serviced at Yamaha Dealer               |      |

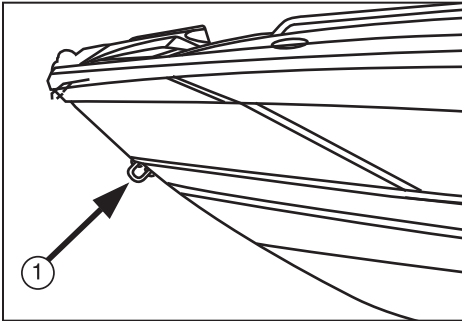
# 5 TROUBLE RECOVERY

| TROUBLE                                   | POSSIBLE CAUSE      |                              | REMEDY                           | PAGE |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| <b>Engine runs irregularly or stalls</b>  | • Fuel              | Empty                        | • Refill as soon as possible     | 3-1  |
|   |                     | Stale or contaminated        | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
|   | • Fuel filter       | Water or dust collected      | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
|   | • Spark plug        | Fouled or defective          | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
|   |                     | Incorrect heat range         | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
|   |                     | Gap incorrect                | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
|   | • Spark plug cap    | Loose                        | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
|   |                     | Loose electrical connections | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
|   |                     | Cracked, torn or damaged     | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
| <b>Engine won't run over 3,000 rpm</b>    | • Engine overheat** | Jet intake clogged           | • Clean                          | 5-5  |
|   |                     | Cooling system clogged       | • Clean                          | 4-1  |
| <b>Boat speed too slow or loses power</b> | • Cavitation        | Jet intake clogged           | • Clean                          | 5-5  |
|   | • Engine overheat** | Jet intake clogged           | • Clean                          | 5-5  |
|   |                     | Cooling system clogged       | • Clean                          | 4-1  |
|   | • Fuel Filter       | Clogged                      | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
|   | • Spark plug        | Fouled or defective          | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
|   |                     | Incorrect heat range         | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
|   |                     | Gap incorrect                | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
|   | • Spark plug caps   | Loose                        | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |
|   | • Fuel              | Stale or contaminated        | • Have serviced at Yamaha dealer |      |

\*\* Engine speed will be limited to 3,500 rpm by the overheat warning device.

## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

### TOWING THE BOAT



#### ① Bow eye

The boat should be towed only if it becomes inoperative.

The towing rope should be long enough so that the boat will not collide with the towing boat when slowing down. A good rule of thumb is a tow rope which is three times the combined length of the towing boat and the boat.

Tow the boat using the bow eye only. Tow the boat at a “no wake” speed.

**NOTICE:** Do not tow the boat at speed fast enough to leave a wake (5mph, 8km/hr). Severe engine damage could result because water can flood the non-operating engines through the cooling water intake.

#### **⚠ WARNING**

- The operator of the towing boat must keep speed to a minimum and avoid traffic or obstacles which could be a hazard to the driver on the boat.
- The operator of the towing boat must keep speed to a minimum and avoid traffic or obstacles which could be a hazard to either boat.
- The towing line should be long enough so the towed boat will not collide with the towing boat when slowing down.

### RUNNING ON ONE ENGINE

If one engine becomes inoperative, the properly running engine can be used to return to shore. Operate at a “no wake” speed to prevent water from flooding the non-operating engine through the cooling water intake. The “No-Wake Mode” system can be used for this purpose (see page 2-15.)

#### **NOTICE:**

Do not operate the boat above a “no wake” speed with just one engine. Severe engine damage could result because water can flood the non-operating engines through the cooling water intake.

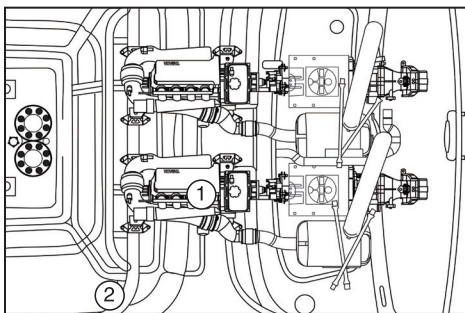
## 5 TROUBLE RECOVERY

### JUMP STARTING

#### **⚠ WARNING**

**SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH MAY RESULT IF YOU IGNORE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:**

- If blower will not operate, ventilate engine compartment by opening engine compartment hatch for several minutes before attempting a jump start.
- Do not connect the negative (-) jumper cable to the negative (-) terminal of the dead battery. Sparks could ignite battery or fuel vapors, which could cause an explosion.



① Negative (-) jumper cable

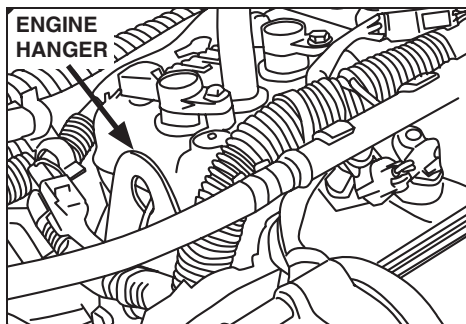
② Positive (+) jumper cable

If the boat battery runs down, the engines can be started in an emergency using a 12-volt battery and jumper cables.

To connect the jumper cables:

- 1) Connect the positive (+) terminal of the dead battery to the positive terminal (+) of the booster battery with the positive jumper cable.

- 2) Connect one end of the negative (-) jumper cable to the negative (-) terminal of the booster battery.
- 3) Connect the other end of the negative (-) cable to an engine hanger on either side of the engine oil tank.



#### **NOTICE:**

**Be sure all connections are secure and correct before attempting to start the engine. Any wrong connection may damage the electrical system.**

- 4) Start the engine, then disconnect the cables by reversing the above steps.

#### **NOTICE:**

**Do not turn the starter motor for more than 5 seconds. If the engine does not start in 5 seconds, release the starter switch and try again after 15 seconds. Continuous cranking for more than 5 seconds will discharge the battery and the engine will not start. The starter motor may also be damaged if it is engaged continuously for more than five seconds.**

## JET PUMP CLEAN-OUT PROCEDURE

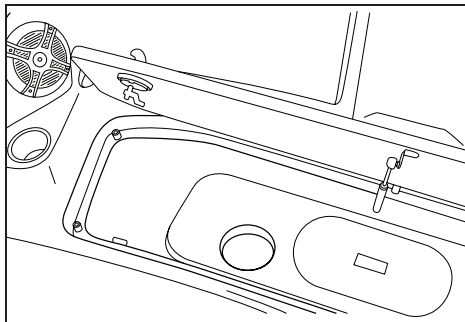
### **⚠ WARNING**

**SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH MAY RESULT IF YOU IGNORE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:**

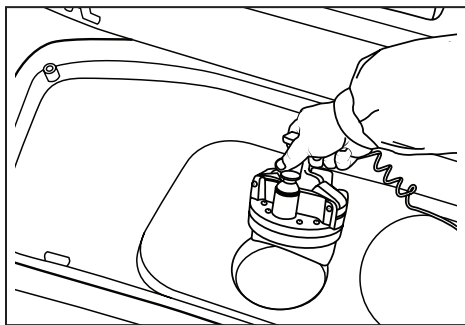
- Turn off and remove both ignition keys, remove lanyard, and wait for all movement to stop before removing access port caps.
- Never override interlocks to run engine with hatch open.
- The impeller has sharp edges. Be careful when reaching into jet pump area.

If weeds or debris get caught in the intake or impeller, cavitation can occur, and though the engine speed rises, forward thrust will decrease. If this condition is allowed to continue, pump damage can occur and the engines may overheat and seize. If there is any sign that the jet intake or impeller is clogged with weeds or debris, follow this cleanout procedure.

- 1) Turn off and remove ignition keys, remove lanyard, and wait for all movement to stop.
- 2) Lift the hatch on the rear platform.



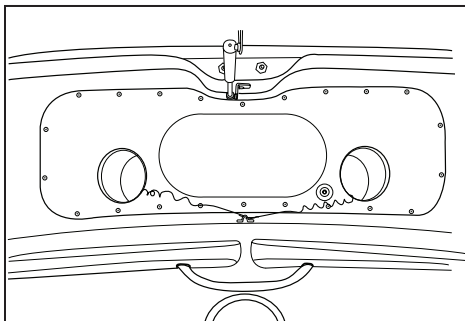
- 3) Check that the retaining cord is securely attached to the cap and retaining strap. Press the release button and lift the cap up out of the port. Set the cap where it cannot be accidentally knocked overboard.



- 4) Remove any weeds or debris from the drive shaft, impeller, pump housing, and steering nozzle. If you cannot remove the debris, consult your Yamaha Boat Dealer.
- 5) To reinstall the access port cap, first clean off any sand or other foreign matter from the cap and port surfaces. Apply a light coat of water-resistant Yamalube Marine Grease as needed to the seal of the clean-out port cap. Insert the cap so its slot faces the bow and lines up with the projection in the access port wall.

## 5 TROUBLE RECOVERY

- 6) Press the T-handle down firmly to lock the cap in place. Pull up forcefully on the handle to be sure it is locked. If a strong pull will move the handle, it is not locked securely – the cap could be forced out by water pressure during operation.



### NOTICE:

- Be sure the caps are locked securely in place. Otherwise the cap could be forced out of the access ports by water pressure, causing loss of performance and possible damage.
- The hatch cover has interlocks to shut off the engines should the hatch be accidentally opened during operation. The engines will not restart unless the hatch is closed and latched.

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## Chapter 6

# CONSUMER INFORMATION & INDEX

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| LIMITED WARRANTY .....               | 6-1 |
| YAMAHA EXTENDED SERVICE (Y.E.S)..... | 6-4 |
| BOATING TERMS .....                  | 6-5 |
| SAMPLE FLOAT PLAN .....              | 6-6 |
| INDEX.....                           | 6-7 |

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## **YAMAHA MOTOR CORPORATION, U.S.A. YAMAHA BOAT LIMITED WARRANTY**

Yamaha Motor Corporation, U.S.A. hereby warrants that new Yamaha Boats will be free from defects in materials or workmanship for the period of time stated herein, subject to certain stated limitations.

**PERIOD OF WARRANTY:** The hull and deck on any new Yamaha Boat purchased for pleasure use from an authorized Yamaha Boat dealer in the United States will be warranted against major structural defects for a period of five (5) years in pleasure use, or for one (1) year in commercial applications. All other Yamaha Boat components will be warranted against defects in material or workmanship, subject to exclusions noted herein, for a period of one (1) year from date of purchase in pleasure use, or ninety (90) days from the date of purchase in commercial applications.

Replacement parts used in warranty repairs will be warranted for the balance of the applicable warranty period.

The warranty described here applies to boats purchased and registered for use in the United States only. For warranty provisions outside the United States, contact that particular country's local Yamaha distributor.

**OBTAINING REPAIRS UNDER WARRANTY:** During the period of warranty, any authorized Yamaha Boat dealer will, free of charge, repair or replace, at Yamaha's option, any parts adjudged defective by Yamaha due to faulty workmanship or material from the factory. All parts replaced under warranty will become the property of Yamaha Motor Corporation, U.S.A.

**CUSTOMER'S RESPONSIBILITY:** Under the terms of this warranty, the customer will be responsible for ensuring that the boat is properly operated, maintained, and stored as specified in the applicable Owner's Manual.

The owner of the boat shall give notice to an authorized Yamaha Boat dealer of any and all apparent defects within ten (10) days of discovery and make the boat available at that time for inspection and repairs at the dealer's place of business.

**GENERAL EXCLUSIONS FROM WARRANTY:** This warranty will not cover the repair of damage if the damage is a result of abuse or neglect of the product. Examples of abuse and neglect include, but are not limited to:

1. Racing or competition use, modification of original parts, abnormal strain.
2. Lack of proper maintenance and off season storage as described in the Owner's Manual, installation of parts or accessories that are not equivalent in design and quality to genuine Yamaha parts.
3. Use of lubricants, oils, and fuel/oil mixtures that are not suitable for boat motor use.
4. Damage as a result of accidents, collisions, contact with foreign materials, or submersion.
5. Growth of marine organisms on motor or hull surfaces.
6. Normal deterioration.
7. Gel coat stress cracks.

## **6** **CONSUMER INFORMATION & INDEX**

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**SPECIFIC PARTS EXCLUDED FROM WARRANTY;** Parts replaced due to normal wear or routine maintenance such as oil, spark plugs, fuel filters, impeller and liner, and anodes are not covered by warranty. Charges for transporting the boat to and from an authorized Yamaha Boat dealer are excluded from warranty coverage.

**EMISSION CONTROL WARRANTY:** Yamaha warrants to the ultimate purchaser and any subsequent owner, that the emission control components on this engine are designed, built and equipped so as to conform at the time of sale with applicable regulations under section 213 of the Clean Air Act and that this engine is free from defects in materials and workmanship which cause said engine to fail to conform with applicable regulations for two (2) years from the date of purchase or 200 hours of operation, whichever comes first, except for certain major emission components, if equipped, which are covered for three (3) years from the date of purchase or 200 hours, whichever comes first. Some states have different emission control warranty provisions. As these vary from state to state, consult your Yamaha dealer or contact Yamaha Customer Relations at 1-800-962-7926 for more information.

**TRANSFER OF WARRANTY:** Transfer of the warranty from the original purchaser to any subsequent purchaser is possible by having the boat inspected by an authorized Yamaha Boat dealer and requesting the dealer to submit a change of registration to Yamaha Motor Corporation, USA within ten (10) days of the transfer.

**YAMAHA MOTOR CORPORATION, USA MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE WHICH EXCEED THE OBLIGATIONS AND TIME LIMITS STATED IN THIS WARRANTY ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED BY YAMAHA MOTOR CORPORATION, USA AND EXCLUDED FROM THIS WARRANTY.**

**SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG AN IMPLIED WARRANTY LASTS, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU. ALSO EXCLUDED FROM THIS WARRANTY ARE ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING LOSS OF USE. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. SO THE ABOVE EXCLUSION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.**

**THIS WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS, AND YOU MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS WHICH VARY FROM STATE TO STATE.**

**YAMAHA MOTOR CORPORATION, U.S.A.  
Post Office Box 6555  
Cypress, California 90630**

### **WARRANTY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

- Q. What costs are my responsibility during the warranty period?
- A. The customer's responsibility includes all costs of normal maintenance services, non-warranty repairs, accident, and collision damages.
- Q. What are some examples of "abnormal" strain, neglect, or abuse?
- A. These terms are general and overlap each other in areas. Specific examples include: Running the boat out of oil, operating the boat with a broken or damaged part which causes another part to fail, and so on. If you have any specific questions on operation or maintenance, please contact your Yamaha Boat dealer for advice.
- Q. Does the warranty cover incidental costs such as transportation due to a failure?
- A. No. The warranty is limited to repair of the boat itself.

- Q. May I perform any or all of the recommended maintenance shown in the Owner's Manual instead of having the dealer do them?
- A. Yes, if you are a qualified mechanic and follow the procedures specified in the Owner's and Service Manual. We do recommend, however, that items requiring special tools or equipment be done by a Yamaha Boat dealer.
- Q. Will the warranty be void or cancelled if I do not operate or maintain my new boat exactly as specified in the Owner's Manual?
- A. No. The warranty on a new boat cannot be "voided" or "cancelled." However, if a particular failure is caused by operation or maintenance other than as shown in the Owner's Manual, that failure may not be covered under warranty.
- Q. What responsibility does my dealer have under this warranty?
- A. Each Yamaha Boat dealer is expected to:
1. Completely set up each new boat before sale.
  2. Explain the operation, maintenance, and warranty requirements to your satisfaction at the time of sale, and upon your request at any later date. In addition, each Yamaha Boat dealer is held responsible for his setup, service and warranty repair work.
- Q. Is the warranty transferable to second owners?
- A. Yes. The remainder of the existing warranty can be transferred upon request. The unit has to be inspected and re-registered by an authorized Yamaha Boat dealer for the policy to remain effective.

## **CUSTOMER SERVICE**

If your boat requires warranty service, you must take it to any authorized Yamaha Boat dealer within the United States. Be sure to bring your warranty registration card or other valid proof of the original date of purchase. If a question or problem arises regarding warranty, first contact the owner of the dealership. Since all warranty matters are handled at the dealer level, this person is in the best position to help you. If you are still not satisfied and require additional assistance, please write:

YAMAHA MOTOR CORPORATION, U.S.A.  
CUSTOMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT  
P.O. Box 6555  
Cypress, California 90630

## **CHANGE OF ADDRESS**

The federal government requires each manufacturer to maintain a complete, up-to-date list of all first purchasers against the possibility of a safety-related defect and recall. This list is compiled from the purchase registrations sent to Yamaha Motor Corporation, U.S.A. by the selling dealer at the time of your purchase.

If you should move after you have purchased your new boat, please advise us of your new address by sending a postcard listing your Yamaha model name, engine number, dealer number [or dealer's name] as it is shown on your warranty card, your name and new mailing address.

Mail to:

YAMAHA MOTOR CORPORATION, U.S.A.  
WARRANTY DEPARTMENT  
P.O. Box 6555  
Cypress, California 90630

This will ensure that Yamaha Motor Corporation, U.S.A. has an up-to-date registration record in accordance with federal law.



### **YAMAHA EXTENDED SERVICE**

Keep your Yamaha Boat protected even after the 1-year warranty coverage provisions expire with genuine Yamaha Extended Service (Y.E.S.).

Y.E.S. is designed and administered by Yamaha Motor Corporation to provide maximum owner satisfaction. You get uninterrupted factory-backed coverage for extra peace of mind.

- Y.E.S. is flexible. You choose the plan that's right for you: 12 months, 24 months, or 36 months beyond the 1-year warranty coverage period. That means you can get up to 5 years of coverage on the power train, controls, and other components to match the comforting 5-year standard protection on the hull.
- Y.E.S. is designed and administered by the same Yamaha people who handle your warranty—and it shows in the comprehensive coverage benefits. There are no limitations on hours of use. Coverage isn't limited to "moving parts" or the "drive train" like many other plans. And Y.E.S. covers manufacturing defects just like the warranty. See the sample contract at your Yamaha dealer to see how comforting uninterrupted factory-backed protection can be.
- You don't have to pay anything for covered repairs. There's no deductible to pay, and repairs aren't "prorated." You don't have any "out-of-pocket" expenses for covered repairs.
- In addition, Travel and Recreation Interruption Protection (TRIP) is included at no extra cost. TRIP gives you up to \$250 reimbursement per occurrence for any rea-

sonable expenses you incur because your Yamaha needs covered service: replacement vehicle rental, emergency towing, phone calls, even food and lodging when you are away from home. This superb coverage goes into effect when you purchase Y.E.S., so it applies to any warranty repairs as well as covered repairs during your entire Y.E.S. plan period.

- Y.E.S. coverage is honored at any authorized Yamaha dealer nationwide.
- Y.E.S. coverage is transferable to a new owner if you sell or trade-in. That can make your Yamaha Boat much more valuable!

This excellent Y.E.S. plan coverage is only available to Yamaha owners like you, and only while your Yamaha is still within the first year of the Yamaha Limited Warranty period. So visit your authorized Yamaha dealer to get all the facts. He can show you how easy it is to protect your investment with Yamaha Extended Service. We urge you to act now. You'll get the excellent benefits of TRIP coverage right away, and you'll rest easy knowing you'll have strong factory-backed protection even after your Yamaha Limited Warranty expires. See your dealer today!

#### **A special note:**

If visiting your dealer isn't convenient, contact Yamaha with your Primary ID number or Hull Identification Number. We'll be happy to help you get the Y.E.S. coverage you need.

Yamaha Service Marketing  
P.O. Box 6555  
Cypress, CA 90630  
1-(866)-YES-EXTD  
(1-866-937-3983)

## BOATING TERMS

| TERM               | DEFINITION   |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>Bow</b>         | The front part of the boat.  |
| <b>Deck</b>        | The “floor” or upper structure which covers the hull.  |
| <b>Give-Way</b>    | The vessel which must yield the right-of-way when two boats meet.  |
| <b>Gunwale</b>     | The meeting junction of the deck and hull; the upper edge around the boat. Pronounced “gun’l.”   |
| <b>Hatch</b>       | An opening in the deck which provides access below.  |
| <b>Helm</b>        | The steering console.  |
| <b>Hull</b>        | The basic part of the boat; the under side.  |
| <b>Lanyard</b>     | The cord or tether that connects the operator to the engine stop switch so the engines will stop if the operator accidentally leaves the helm. |
| <b>PFD</b>         | A Personal Flotation Device, also known as “life jacket.”  |
| <b>Planing</b>     | Traveling at a speed fast enough so the boat has leveled out and is skimming on top of the water. There is a wake.                             |
| <b>Port</b>        | The left side of the boat.   |
| <b>Stand-On</b>    | The vessel with the right-of-way when two boats meet.  |
| <b>Starboard</b>   | The right side of the boat.  |
| <b>Stern</b>       | The back part of the boat.   |
| <b>Sub-Planing</b> | Traveling at a medium speed. The bow of the boat is out of the water, but you are still traveling through the water. There is a wake.          |
| <b>Transom</b>     | The vertical part of the stern.  |
| <b>Trolling</b>    | Traveling at idle speed, using little or no throttle. The boat is down in the water and it is not leaving a wake.                              |
| <b>Wake</b>        | The visible track of disturbed water that the boat leaves behind as it moves in the water.   |

# 6 CONSUMER INFORMATION & INDEX

## SAMPLE FLOAT PLAN

Leave a float plan with a responsible person on shore before boating. The example below can be copied and used.

| FLOAT PLAN                             |                           |                    |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>VESSEL INFORMATION</b>              |                           |                    |
| BOAT MAKE:                             | Yamaha                    | MOTOR TYPE: Jet    |
| MODEL:                                 |                           |                    |
| LENGTH:                                | REGISTRATION NO:          |                    |
| DECK COLOR:                            | HULL COLOR:               |                    |
| <b>PASSENGER</b>                       |                           |                    |
| OPERATOR ADDRESS:                      |                           | EMERGENCY PHONE:   |
| PASSENGER #1: ADDRESS:                 |                           | EMERGENCY PHONE:   |
| PASSENGER #2: ADDRESS:                 |                           | EMERGENCY PHONE:   |
| PASSENGER #3: ADDRESS:                 |                           | EMERGENCY PHONE:   |
| PASSENGER #4: ADDRESS:                 |                           | EMERGENCY PHONE:   |
| <b>DEPARTURE INFORMATION</b>           |                           |                    |
| POINT OF DEPARTURE:                    |                           | DATE/TIME:         |
| TOW VEHICLE MAKE / MODEL               | LICENSE:                  | TRAILER LICENSE:   |
| <b>DESTINATION INFORMATION</b>         |                           |                    |
| DESTINATION:                           | LORAN OR GPS COORDINATES: | INTENDED ACTIVITY: |
|  |                           |                    |
|  |                           |                    |
|  |                           |                    |
| EXPECTED RETURN                        | DATE:                     | TIME:              |
| <b>LOCAL U.S. COAST GUARD PHONE #:</b> |                           |                    |
| NOTES:                                 | HULL COLOR:               |                    |
| OPERATOR ADDRESS:                      |                           | EMERGENCY PHONE:   |
| PASSENGER #1: ADDRESS:                 |                           | EMERGENCY PHONE:   |

## A

Access Port Caps . . . . . 3-7, 5-5  
 Adjustment and Maintenance . . . . . 4-6  
 Age Limit . . . . . 1-7  
 Air Filter . . . . . 4-12  
 Anchor . . . . . 1-8  
 Anchoring . . . . . 3-25  
 Anodes . . . . . 4-14  
 Apparel . . . . . 1-10

## B

Bad weather operation . . . . . 1-9  
 Basic skills . . . . . 1-9  
 Battery . . . . . 3-7, 4-3, 4-15  
 Beaching . . . . . 3-24  
 Bearing housing . . . . . 4-9  
 Bilge pump . . . . . 2-14, 3-8  
 Bimini top . . . . . 3-11, 4-4  
 Blower . . . . . 2-14, 3-9  
 Boarding from a dock or  
     landing jetty . . . . . 3-22  
 Boarding from the Bow . . . . . 3-22  
 Boarding from the water . . . . . 3-21  
 Boat characteristics . . . . . 1-11  
 Boat education and training . . . . . 1-19  
 Boating safety information . . . . . 1-19  
 Boating terms . . . . . 6-9  
 Bow eye . . . . . 2-2, 3-32, 5-3  
 Brakes, not having . . . . . 3-23  
 Break-in procedure . . . . . 3-17  
 Buoys and other markers . . . . . 1-17

## C

Capacity limit . . . . . 1-7  
 Carbon monoxide . . . . . 1-11, 3-21

Caution labels . . . . . 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6  
 Change of address (warranty) . . . . . 6-3  
 Checks:  
     Access port caps . . . . . 3-6, 5-5  
     Battery condition . . . . . 3-7, 4-3, 4-15  
     Bilge . . . . . 3-8  
     Cooling water pilot outlets . . . . . 3-10  
     Engine compartment . . . . . 3-9  
     Fire extinguisher . . . . . 3-6  
     Fuel leak . . . . . 3-8, 3-9, 4-3, 4-10  
     Fuel/oil level . . . . . 3-7  
     Jet intake . . . . . 3-7, 5-5  
     Pre-operation checks . . . . . 3-4  
     Post-operation checks . . . . . 3-27  
     Steering . . . . . 2-5, 3-5, 4-12  
     Throttle . . . . . 3-5, 4-13  
 Checklists . . . . . 1-8, 3-4, 4-7, 5-1  
 Circuit breakers and fuses . . . . . 2-15, 4-15  
 Cleaning . . . . . 4-4  
 Cleaning jet pump, intake,  
     and impeller . . . . . 5-5  
 Cleats . . . . . 2-3  
 Collapsing the Wakeboard Tower . . . . . 2-21  
 Connecting battery terminals . . . . . 4-16  
 Connecting jumper cables . . . . . 5-4  
 Control levers . . . . . 2-7  
 Cooling system flushing . . . . . 4-1  
 Cooling water pilot outlets . . . . . 2-13, 3-10  
 Cord, Engine Shut-off . . . . . 1-11, 2-6,  
     3-10, 3-16, 5-1  
 Crossing (Rules of the Road) . . . . . 1-15  
 Cruising limitations . . . . . 1-9  
 Customer's responsibility (warranty) . . . . . 6-1  
 Customer Service (warranty) . . . . . 6-3

## **6** *CONSUMER INFORMATION & INDEX*

---

### **D**

- Deck drain ..... 3-7
- Deep alarm.....2-12
- Depth finder .....2-10
- Docking..... 3-23
- Drain plugs..... 3-8, 3-28, 4-4
- Draining the bilge..... 3-8, 3-28, 4-4

### **E**

- Electrical box ..... 2-1, 4-15
- “Emergency” procedures ..... 5-3
- Engine compartment ..... 2-1, 3-9
- Engine hood..... 2-17
- Engine oil ..... 3-2, 3-3, 4-12
- Engine serial numbers ..... 1-1
- Engine shut-off  
cord ..... 1-11, 2-6, 3-10, 3-16, 5-1
- Enjoy your boat responsibly ..... 1-19
- Exclusions from warranty ..... 6-1

### **F**

- Filling the gasoline tank ..... 3-2
- Filter, air ..... 4-12
- Filter, oil ..... 4-7, 4-11
- Fire extinguishers ..... 3-6
- Fire port ..... 3-6
- Float plan ..... 1-9, 6-10
- Flush hose connector..... 2-1, 4-1
- Flushing the engine ..... 4-1
- Flushing the hull ..... 4-4
- Fogging engine with oil..... 4-2
- Fuel and engine oil..... 3-1, 3-2
- Fuel conditioner and stabilizer ..... 4-1
- Fuel level gauge ..... 2-10
- Fuel requirements..... 3-1
- Fuel system inspection..... 4-10
- Fuel system cleaning ..... 4-11

- Fuel tank capacity..... 3-2
- Fuel tank filler cap ..... 2-9
- Fuse replacement..... 4-15
- Fuses and circuit breakers .... 2-15, 4-15

### **G**

- Garden hose adapter ..... 4-1
- Gasoline ..... 3-1
- Gasoline and engine  
oil filling ..... 3-1
- Gauges..... 2-9
- Getting to know your boat ..... 3-19
- Grease ..... 4-8
- Grease nipples ..... 4-9
- Grease points..... 4-8

### **H**

- Hood latch ..... 2-17
- Horn ..... 1-9, 1-17, 3-10
- Hull Identification Number ..... 1-1

### **I**

- Identification number records..... 1-1
- Ignition switches..... 2-6, 3-15
- Important labels ..... 1-3
- Intake grates..... 1-12, 3-7, 5-5

### **J**

- Jet intakes ..... 1-12, 3-7, 5-5
- Jet nozzles ... 1-11, 1-12, 3-5, 3-20, 4-13
- Jet propulsion..... 1-11, 3-20
- Jet pump clean-out procedures ..... 5-5
- Jet pump cover..... 5-5
- Jumps..... 1-9

### **L**

- Ladder ..... 2-3, 2-4, 2-20, 3-21, 3-22



Lanyard (engine shut-off cord) . . . . . 1-11, 2-6, 3-10, 3-15, 5-1  
 Launching . . . . . 3-31  
 Lights . . . . . 1-8, 1-12, 2-2, 2-14, 3-9  
 Limit on running engine out of water . . 4-2  
 Limit on starter motor running period . . . . . 3-17  
 Limitations on who may operate boat . . . . . 1-7  
 Load limit . . . . . 1-7  
 Location of labels . . . . . 1-3  
 Location of main components . . . . . 2-1  
 Lubrication . . . . . 3-2, 3-3, 4-2, 4-7

## M, N

Main switches . . . . . 2-6  
 Meeting other vessels (Rules of the Road) . . . . . 1-14  
 Modifications . . . . . 1-10, 6-1  
 Night operation . . . . . 1-12  
 No-wake mode . . . . . 2-14

## O

Obtaining repairs under warranty . . . . 6-1  
 Oil filter . . . . . 4-7, 4-11  
 Oil filter replacement . . . . . 4-11  
 Oil tank . . . . . 2-1, 3-2, 3-3, 4-11  
 Oil filling . . . . . 3-2, 4-11  
 Operation . . . . . 3-15  
 Operation of controls and other functions . . . . . 2-5  
 Operational requirements . . . . . 1-10  
 Overheat warning system . . . . . 2-13  
 Overtaking another vessel (Rules of the Road) . . . . . 1-16

## P, Q

Passengers . . . . . 1-10, 3-20  
 Period of warranty . . . . . 6-1  
 Periodic inspection chart . . . . . 4-7

Personal Flotation Devices . . . . . 1-8, 1-10, 1-13, 3-19  
 Post-operation checks . . . . . 3-27  
 Pre-operation checklist . . . . . 3-4  
 Pre-operation checks . . . . . 3-5  
 Primary Identification number . . . . . 1-1  
 Protective apparel . . . . . 1-10, 1-13

## R

Reading owner's manual . . . . . 1-7  
 Recharging battery . . . . . 4-16  
 Replenishing the battery fluid . . . . . 4-16  
 Reverse gate . . . . . 2-9, 3-5, 4-13  
 Reverse operation . . . . . 1-12, 2-9  
 Rough water operation . . . . . 1-9  
 Rules of the Road . . . . . 1-14  
 Rules when encountering other vessels . . . . . 1-15

## S

Sacrificial anodes . . . . . 4-14  
 Safety information . . . . . 1-7  
 Seat grips . . . . . 1-11, 2-2  
 Seating positions . . . . . 1-10  
 Self-bailing deck . . . . . 3-7  
 Shallow alarm . . . . . 2-11  
 Shallow water operation . . . . . 1-9, 2-11, 3-15, 3-24  
 Shift . . . . . 2-7, 3-5  
 Specific parts excluded from warranty . . . . . 6-1  
 Speedometer . . . . . 2-9  
 Stain removal . . . . . 4-4  
 Starting the engines . . . . . 3-15  
 Steering . . . . . 2-5, 3-5, 3-20  
 Steering and sailing rules and sound signals . . . . . 1-14  
 Steering cable ball joints and inner wire . . . . . 4-8

## **6** *CONSUMER INFORMATION & INDEX*

---

Steering inspection. . . . . 3-5, 4-12  
Steering pivot points, greasing. . . . . 4-8  
Steering wheel  
    tilt adjustment. . . . . 2-5  
Stern light. . . . . 1-12, 2-2, 2-14, 3-9  
Stopping. . . . . 3-23  
Stopping the engines. . . . . 3-17  
Storage. . . . . 4-1  
Storage compartments. . . . . 2-17  
Swimmers and traffic. . . . . 1-9, 1-11, 3-19  
Switches. . . . . 2-4, 2-6, 2-14

### **T**

Tachometers. . . . . 2-9  
Throttle/shift. . . . . 1-11, 2-7, 3-5, 3-20  
Throttle cable inspection. . . . . 4-13  
Throttle levers. . . . . 2-7, 3-5  
Thrust used for turning. . . . . 1-11, 3-20  
Tilt adjustment, steering. . . . . 2-5  
Tool kit. . . . . 1-8, 4-5  
Tow rope length. . . . . 5-3  
Towing the boat. . . . . 5-3  
Trailing. . . . . 3-28  
Trolling speed. . . . . 3-20, 6-9  
Troubleshooting. . . . . 5-1  
Turning. . . . . 1-11, 2-5, 3-5, 3-20

### **U, V**

United States Coast Guard. . . . . 1-19  
Ventilating engine  
    compartment. . . . . 2-14, 3-9, 5-4

### **W, X**

Wakeboarding. . . . . 1-13, 2-20, 3-18  
Warning labels. . . . . 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6  
Warranty. . . . . 6-1  
Warranty period. . . . . 6-1  
Warranty questions and answers. . . . . 6-3  
Water-skiing. . . . . 1-13, 3-18  
Wetsuit. . . . . 1-13, 3-18

### **Y, Z**

Yamaha Extended Service (Y.E.S.) . . . 6-4



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